

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

9,107

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 28-29, 1976

Established 1887

Gaullists Keep Major Role

Barre Names Cabinet, Takes Finance Helm

PARIS, Aug. 27 (UPI).—France's new Prime Minister, Raymond Barre, took the finance portfolio himself in announcing his Cabinet.

Barre, a skilled economist, took over the job from Jean-Pierre de Gaulle, whose tenure government targets for curbing inflation were not achieved and the last 10 per cent in value of the U.S. dollar.

Barre announced today that retail prices rose by 1.1 per cent last month, more than twice the rate of

Career Diplomat

in the new Cabinet, Mr. Barre, appointed a new foreign minister, career diplomat Louis Giscard d'Estaing, who is now ambassador at the United Nations in Geneva. Mr. Giscard, 64, replaced Sauvagey.

Locally, the most important appointment to the Cabinet, was installed tonight by Giscard d'Estaing, was the of prominent Gaullist

Giscard as justice minister and minister of state. General, Mr. Barre appointed a political mixture as to Cabinet posts in an attempt to expand the government's appeal before municipal elections in the spring of next and legislative voting in that could move France to the left.

In line with the Gaullist party in line after the departure of Jacques Chirac from the ministry.

Other Gaullist, Robert Bourvis given the post of minister of the interior, a post previously held by a Gaullist.

Bourvis' loyalties are mainly to the Gaullist party. Mr. Barre's appointment of Chaban-Delmas and his appointment could be considered as a move to the right.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is known as a sophisticated negotiator with knowledge of Third World

work closely with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing when the President was called to preside over the North-South Conference—exchanges between rich and poor nations on reforming the world economic order.

Though the addition of André Mitterrand, a Radical Socialist, to the list of ministers as foreign minister seemed to be a move toward the left, it is known that Mr. Barre failed to enlist

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Louis de Guiringaud
Foreign Minister



Olivier Guichard
Justice Minister



Jean Lecanuet
Planning Minister

But Delay Detailed Discussions

Lebanese Rightists Will Join Peace Talks

BEIRUT, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Lebanese Christian leaders today agreed to a new Arab League plan as a "base for dialogue" but put off detailed discussions on the proposal until next

month. The leaders of the Lebanese rightist front accepted the plan as a basis for dialogue with the Christians.

The Christian Phalangists said after an hour-long meeting of the Christian chiefs of the Arab League mediator Hassan al-Kholi.

He is optimistic, the Phalangist leader, Pierre Gemayel. "We can now begin thinking about the reconstruction of Lebanon," he said.

Syrian Views Sought. The Phalangist spokesman said Christian leaders accepted Kholy's plan as a framework for future negotiations and plan to present a detailed response, using counterproposals, next week.

Mr. Gemayel said, "We will send a delegation to discuss the plan with Syrian leaders."

rightist leaders initially objected to only one part of the plan, the provision to station Arab troops in the mountains. They agreed to a general troop withdrawal from the rugged area northeast of Beirut but insisted that the region should come under Christian—not Arab—control.

A key mediator said the mountain-control issue appeared to be the main obstacle that Mr. Kholy must overcome in his negotiations. He said Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat had agreed to the league proposal but was unlikely to surrender his guerrilla mountain positions to Christian control.

Among the rightists, Mr. Ge-

Pretoria Will Hear Grievances Of Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Plans for talks on black grievances between township leaders and the government were announced today as a fragile peace descended on riot-torn Soweto.

Justice Minister James Kruger said at a press briefing in Pretoria that he hoped to meet black leaders next week. They would discuss the whole question of the racial unrest that has wracked South Africa since June and, according to unofficial counts, claimed more than 280 lives.

But, he said, the government would not abandon its policy of apartheid.

The minister disclosed that 221 persons, almost all of them blacks, are being detained under various laws. Seventy-seven are held under the controversial Internal Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention without trial.

The others include persons held merely for interrogation who might not be charged. He described them as common-law offenders—rioters, arsonists, looters and those held for assault. Others are held simply because it was thought they might foment trouble if allowed to remain free.

The potential troublemakers are likely to be released as soon as the current rioting ends, Mr. Kruger said.

35 Killed in Soweto. Mr. Kruger said 35 persons had been killed in Soweto this week during a black reaction against intimidation to enforce a strike by black workers.

Township residents, many of whom fled for their lives when armed whites and other tribesmen attacked them, have accused the police of encouraging the backlash. The minister denied that police instigated or acquiesced in the black counterattacks.

Mr. Kruger said: "I think that the backlash has proved to be a healthy but peaceful reaction of Soweto that there are people who are prepared to protect themselves and their property."

"And I think this lesson has got through to the rioters, too. In that respect, of course, it had a stabilizing effect on the whole situation."

He said the police had to be careful not to allow reaction to develop into "counter-rioting."

Mr. Kruger said the present situation in South Africa was neither an emergency nor even a crisis. He called it "a tension situation."

Peace returned to battered Soweto this morning and the township's 200,000 commuters seemed to be reporting normally for their jobs in nearby Johannesburg. A railroad spokesman said service was normal.

The maximum sentence for the offense is 10 years each.

The men were told they could appeal within seven days of getting a translation of the court proceedings and one of them told reporters he would do so.



The body of an African killed in South African rioting is covered with newspapers.

European Panel Is Said to Find U.K. Guilty of Torturing Ulster Suspects

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The European Commission on Human Rights has found Britain guilty of torturing suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland, leading newspapers here and in Dublin reported today.

The charge appears in an 840-page report that the commission prepared following complaints by the Irish Republic that in 1971 British troops and Ulster county police in the battle-scarred British province violated the Convention on Human Rights.

The British Foreign Office said it would withhold comment on the investigation until the report is published on Thursday. An

official source said the press disclosures appeared to have been taken from one section of the study that appeared to have been leaked in Dublin.

While charging Britain with torture, the commission was said to have absolved the British of the Dublin government's complaint that Britain discriminated against the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

The commission's findings are likely to aggravate the ill-concealed bitter relations of the British and Irish governments. The relations took a bad turn last month with the car-bomb murder of the British ambassador to Dublin, Christopher Ewart-Biggs.

The Irish Times said today that Ulster county police were taught five new interrogation techniques at a special seminar in Belfast in April, 1971. The newspaper said that the techniques were "designed to cause severe mental and physical stress."

The methods, it said, involved forcing prisoners to stand against a wall with legs spread apart for long periods, tying hoods on them, subjecting them to continuous banging noises, depriving them of sleep and depriving them of adequate diets.

The abuses were said to have occurred mostly late in 1971, following the British Conservative government's adoption of an act allowing internment of suspected terrorists without trial. Days after the act became effective, 300 Catholics were rounded up and imprisoned.

Internment Went On. It was those men, primarily, who were said to have been subjected to torture. The interrogation techniques were abandoned in 1972, but the highly controversial internment program continued until last year, when Britain's Labor government abandoned it.

The Human Rights Commission's report, prepared in Strasbourg, was completed in January but publication has been delayed in part because the commission had to examine the names of 119 witnesses to protect their identities.

"Examining evidence of torture and inhuman ill-treatment of prisoners," the Guardian newspaper here said, "the commission sought to justify itself by saying that techniques used had had important results against terrorists in many parts of the world."

The commission reportedly found that, while the first internmentees were mostly Catholic and believed to be members of the Irish republican movement, they had been held solely because of their suspected terrorist activities. Later, as Protestant loyalists began resorting to violence, they, too, were detained.

Future of Queen Is Cast in Doubt By Dutch Report

By Bernard Weinraub

THE HAGUE, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The Dutch royal house was in the grip of a major crisis today in the aftermath of the resignation of Prince Bernhard from all his defense and business posts and the official accusation that he had been open to "dishonorable requests and offers" from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Although his wife, Queen Juliana, was reportedly persuaded not to abdicate, the crisis and uncertainty resulting from the government's Lockheed inquiry has clearly damaged the prestige of the popular House of Orange and stirred questions about the future reign of the 67-year-old Queen.

Premier Joop den Uyl, a Socialist, and the five-party center-left coalition, are hoping to avert a constitutional crisis and have repeatedly urged the Queen to remain on the throne. There has been no public demand for the Queen's abdication—she is extraordinarily popular—but it remained uncertain if she would remain in view of an earlier threat to abdicate if the inquiry failed to clear her husband's name and in view of the panel's highly critical conclusions about Prince Bernhard.

A Dutch government source said today that Mr. den Uyl had implored the Queen to remain on the throne after she offered last week to abdicate because of the report and that the Premier had told the Queen that if she stepped down, the Prince would be open to a criminal investigation and possible prosecution. Mr. den Uyl said yesterday in parliament that he opposed a criminal investigation and virtually all the political parties and public opinion appear to support him.

Abdication Weighed. A source close to the royal family said that Queen Juliana was initially hoping to step down in 1978, when she is 70, but that there was a "real possibility" that she would abdicate earlier, possibly next year, because of embarrassment over the report. Her heir is Crown Princess Beatrix, 38, who is married to a German, Claus von Amsberg. Reaction to the official inquiry, which found that Prince Bernhard acted in a "completely unacceptable manner" in his relations with Lockheed, was a blend of shock and humiliation.

"It is a collective blow; hardly anyone expected it," a Foreign Ministry official said. A nationwide television panel last night of officials, journalists and politicians reflected what a Dutch viewer termed "surprise, embarrassment and almost defeat" over the findings.

The general reaction is shock. It's far worse than what the general public thought," said H.A.M. Hoetnagel, editor in chief of the Haagse Courant, a respected evening newspaper. "We don't know how to react to this. We are all just shocked."

The Volkskrant, a Roman Catholic labor daily, termed the report "a traumatic happening."

Wildlife Fund Hails Prince on Conservation

MORGES, Switzerland, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The World Wildlife Fund today praised Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands for his work on its behalf but would not say whether it might ask him to resign as honorary president, a post he has held since 1962.

"We are very distressed by the reports on the Lockheed affair but whether the Prince should give up his post or not is something we cannot speculate on," a spokesman said. "Prince Bernhard has been a very active fund-raiser and with his prestige had influence to get governments as well as the public interested in the fund," the spokesman said. "We believe very few men have done more for the conservation of nature. For his effort in this field, he deserves the admiration of all of us."

and added, "there is no doubt that the conclusion of the commission, backed by the Cabinet, that the Prince damaged the interests of the country, is a correct conclusion."

As expected, the three-man independent commission failed to find any proof of allegations that the Prince had taken \$1.1 million in bribes from Lockheed in return for the sale of Starfighter jets to the Netherlands in the early 1960s. But the report leaves the clear impression that the panel found many of Prince Bernhard's explanations difficult to believe and said that his "trivial" actions had damaged the national interest.

Certainly the harshest and most unexpected elements to the report were conclusions that the 66-year-old German-born Prince, with wide business and military connections in Europe, had received sizable sums of money from Lockheed and had been engaged in "dishonorable requests and favors." One of the more astonishing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Congress to Get Plan to Sell Saudis \$5 Billion in Weapons

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP).—The Ford administration is preparing to submit to Congress next week an extensive new military sales program for Saudi Arabia with a price tag as high as \$5 billion, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a Senate committee yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger indicated that the program as planned will include the sale of 1,000 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles as well as large numbers of Maverick air-to-surface missiles and cluster bombs, according to congressional sources.

In testimony before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger said the Saudi program is scheduled to be sent to Congress on Monday. He agreed to meet today at the State Department with senators who have been critical of the size of arms sales to the Saudis.

A large part of the new Saudi program, like those of the recent past, will be contract construction work administered by the Army Corps of Engineers. Because a military agency is involved, these contracts are military sales subject to congressional review under recent laws aimed at restraining arms exports.

Mideast Oil

The United States is increasingly dependent on supplies of oil imported from Middle Eastern countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, according to data. In the first half of this year, the Saudis supplied more than a million barrels a day of crude oil—almost twice as much as in the last half of last year—to overtake Venezuela as the chief supplier of crude oil and products to the United States, according to the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an authoritative trade journal.

At the same time, U.S. military sales to Saudi Arabia have been rising sharply. Not including the sale disclosed yesterday, the Saudis have agreed to purchase more than \$6 billion worth of U.S. arms and military services since last year—second only to Iran in volume.

Several members of Congress have objected to the large arms (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Khartoum: Money and Mystery on the Nile

By John Darnton

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Aug. 27 (NYT).—A fisherman standing on the bank of the Blue Nile, just across from the Sudan hotel, pulled out a 10-foot-long snake the other day. No one in the crowd that gathered could identify it but they all agreed it was poisonous. It was promptly thrashed to death.

At this time of year, the Blue Nile is at flood. The snake could have traveled easily along the river's 1,000-mile rush from the Ethiopian highlands. Half a mile downstream the Blue Nile joins the White Nile in a configuration something like an elephant's trunk—Khartoum in Arabic.

The Blue Nile is favored by the Sudanese. It is younger than the White Nile and, because it falls more than twice the distance, it

is stronger. It carries thousands of tons of soil and its fish are tastier. It is a river of life.

The White Nile is the parent stream, a river of lethargy and death. After it crosses the southern Sudanese border, 1,000 miles south of here, it turns into a fetid swamp called the Sudd, a bog that trapped explorers seeking to unlock the secret of its source. A river of munificence and a river of mystery, it is appropriate that they should meet at Khartoum, a city that seems the embodiment of both.

Amalgam Civilizations. Khartoum is really three towns, each on a separate river bank. There is the commercial center of Khartoum itself, the suburb of Khartoum, North, and Omdurman, a sprawl of brown brick and mud houses that contains fragments from ancient civilizations.

A lot of building is going on and there is a sense of money in the air. Arabs from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait check in and out of hotels frequently. Western businessmen, reluctant to discuss their missions, puff up and down the dusty avenues like Sydney Greenstreets.

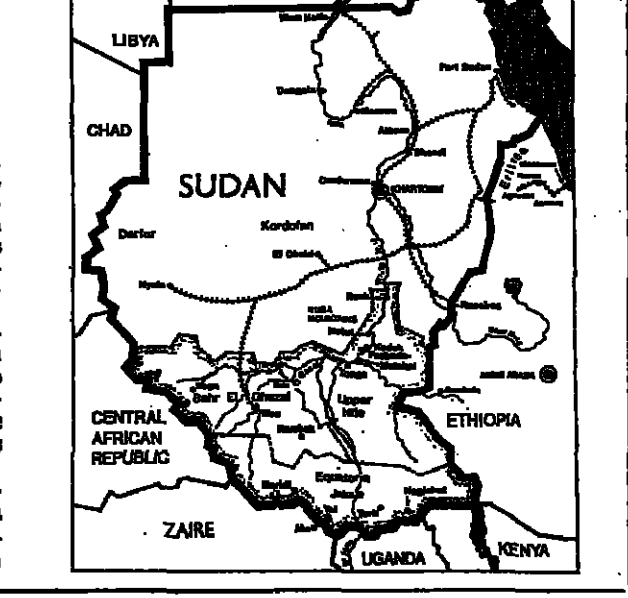
The Chinese have just completed Friendship Hall, a vast convention center with two restaurants, a duty-free shop and the only indoor movie theater in the country.

The North Koreans are building a youth palace. The Romanians are helping construct a new hall for the People's Assembly. And the Americans are putting up a Hilton.

"Serving the new Sudan, Brazil of Africa," say lapel buttons worn by waitresses in the new Meridien Hotel. The hotel claims to have

the biggest sauna in Africa, although it is not clear why it is needed when the temperature outside hovers near 100 degrees.

Increasing Population. The lure of the city is drawing people from all over the Sudan. Officials put the population at 700,000 but a million seems likelier. The government has been bulldozing squatter settlements and trying to impose Islamic abstinence upon the ever-increasing populace.



Map of Sudan showing major cities and surrounding countries.

Light Rains Fail to Ease U.K. Drought

Showers Also Touch France and Belgium

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Light drizzles fell on London and drought-stricken southeast England today for the first time in more than five weeks. But weathermen said it made no difference to the worst water shortage in 500 years.

Short-lived showers barely dampened the dry farmland and fire-ravaged forests before moving away or dying out. However, it was the first rain in 38 days and weather officials south of London managed to measure one millimeter (0.039-inch) of it.

But they warned that it would not even begin to repair the damages of the drought, resulting from two years of low rainfall that is likely to cause industrial layoffs as well as disastrous crops this fall.

There were showers in France and Belgium as well but not enough to ease the effects of the drought.

Nonetheless the brief drizzles were greeted with relief by Londoners. Airline staff members and passengers at Heathrow Airport rushed from terminal buildings cheering and applauding a shower.

It was gone in less than four minutes. But in nearby Southall, a Sikh guru from the Punjab who has been conducting a rain-making festival called the shower "a miracle."

Jagat Singh Ji was flown in with his ritual musicians by leaders of the orthodox community in Britain. Festival organizer Nanjjan Singh Mani said, "We're delighted, but now we are praying that it won't be a flood, because that's what happened in the Punjab when we prayed for rain 10 years ago."

British weather officials said that was the least likely thing to happen—with the Thames River dried up at its source and ceasing to flow over some of its course to London and the sea.

In addition it is losing 15 million gallons of water a day through a "leak" in the river bed near Oxford. The water is simply draining away to replace the depleted water table in surrounding farmland, officials said.

High IRA Figure Freed in Belfast; Charge Dropped

BELFAST, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Mrs. Maire Drumm, a leading figure of the Irish Republican movement, was released today, after three weeks in jail and a charge of taking part in an illegal march was dropped because of insufficient evidence.

Mrs. Drumm, a 56-year-old grandmother, is vice-president of the political wing of the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

She was arrested after a march held to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the internment of political activists in Northern Ireland. Similar charges against seven others arising out of the same rally will also be withdrawn.

A young married couple and their 10-month-old daughter died today when three gasoline bombs were thrown into their home in a Catholic area of Belfast. Two neighboring houses were also destroyed when two more bombs went off simultaneously.

France-Soir Newsman End 10-Day-Old Strike

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Journalists at France-Soir today ended a 10-day-old strike, resuming work to "avoid the risk of the destruction" of the daily newspaper.

The journalists struck to protest the sale of half the newspaper's shares to Robert Hersant, whose growing press empire includes the conservative daily Le Figaro and 10 provincial newspapers. The strikers said the sale threatened "excessive editorial control which is contrary to the legislation of the republic, the interests of the readers and the dignity of journalists."

NEW YORK'S

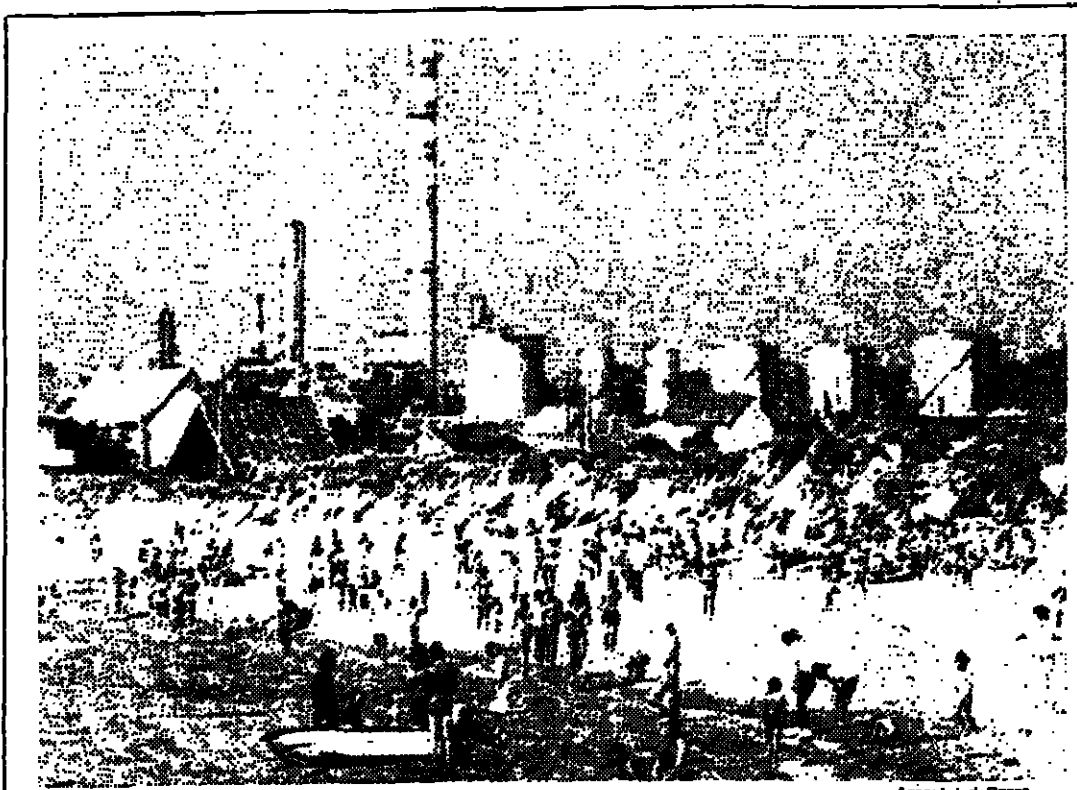
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MIXING OIL AND WATER—A beach on the west coast of Norway appears to be popular despite the presence of an oil refinery nearby. The water is said to be clear.

Urban-Rural Division Also Surfaces

Latent Tribal Rivalry Emerges in Soweto

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (UPI)—In 1912, the African National Congress was founded under the motto "We are one people." Dr. P.J. Seme promised an end to rivalries among Africans in the new organization: "The demon of racialism, the aberrations of Xhosa-Fingo feuds, the animosity that exists between Zulus and the Tongas, between the Basotho and every other native, must be buried and forgotten."

But 64 years later, South Africa's nine main tribes are far from being "one people." For the first time since racial un-

rest began here in June, blacks have started fighting other blacks in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

Yet the friction is not just tribal. Inter-African skirmishes this week have also revealed an end to rivalries among Africans in the new organization: "The demon of racialism, the aberrations of Xhosa-Fingo feuds, the animosity that exists between Zulus and the Tongas, between the Basotho and every other native, must be buried and forgotten."

But 64 years later, South Africa's nine main tribes are far from being "one people." For the first time since racial un-

Khartoum: Along the Nile, Money and With It Mystery

(Continued from Page 1)

cial clubs—one for the Americans, one for the Indians, one for the Greeks. The British club is called the Sudan Club, open only to holders of British passports.

Khartoum lives the same rhythm every day. In the morning it bustles. Taxi drivers search for fares, construction workers assemble piles of bricks on the streets, shop windows are washed. Vendors squat on the sidewalk and brew glasses of tea over buckets of burning charcoal.

Afternoon Quiet

The pace winds down gradually until 2 p.m., when all movement stops under the desert sun—shutters are drawn. Pigeons retreat into the shade of eaves. A pedestrian can safely cross the main thoroughfare with his eyes closed.

At dusk, life resumes. Men change into djellabas, thin white robes that are the uniform for relaxation, and stroll along neon-lit arcades. Friends greet with much hugging and back-patting.

On pungent nights, the city is at its most mysterious. "Never forget, Khartoum is unpredictable," said a Sudanese writer over a cup of coffee. "You have heard of the Habbob. It is a sandstorm that comes out of the desert. Without warning, suddenly the sky darkens and you cannot see even across the street."

Alan Moorehead, chronicler of the Nile, seems to suggest that Khartoum is haunted by ghosts. There is the ghost of Charles Gordon, appointed as the governor-general to pacify the Sudan in 1884.

Warrior-Priest

His rival is the Mahdi, a warrior-priest of Islam. Like a sandstorm in the desert he appears, suddenly and inexplicably. Mr. Moorehead writes:

Six weeks ago, the Mahdi's ghost seemed to have risen once again. Under the name of his grandson, the Imam, whom Sudanese believe to be alive despite much evidence to the contrary, Mahdi's followers mounted an invasion from Libya against President Gaafar Numeiri, who now lives in Gordon's palace. The attack was repelled.

The government has mounted an exhibition of captured weapons. Except for advances in war technology over three-quarters of a century, the display is similar to one from the battle of Omdurman in a tiny museum across from the Mahdi's tomb. A visitor will find in both displays tiny booklets from the Koran, worn as charms to fend off death.

The Mahdi's spiritual reach should not be underestimated. A visitor to his tomb encounters

a middle-aged man from western Sudan. "As a young boy in school," the man says, dropping his voice, "I remember hearing that the Mahdi's head is at the British Museum—would you happen to know, is that true?"

Dutch Throne Faces Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ing allegations was that Lockheed officials believed, in 1974, that the Prince wanted \$4 million to \$6 million for the sale of anti-submarine aircraft to the Dutch Navy. In fact, the report says, the Prince only sought a "commission" of \$1 million for the airplane sale.

The report said that the Prince had intended that the money should be used for the benefit of the World Wildlife Fund, of which he is president. The deal fell through after a change in government policy. The Prince himself admitted to the panel that about \$100,000 of Lockheed money had gone, with his knowledge, to "a few mutual acquaintances who could be assumed to need financial support for social reasons." The recipients of this money were not named.

His partner in the disbursement was Fred Meuser, the Dutch-born former Lockheed representative in Europe and a wartime friend of the Prince.

Also unaccounted for was the sum of \$63,000 "which had been disbursed for the benefit of the Prince in 1968." Prince Bernhard is resigning from numerous posts, including inspector-general of the armed forces and membership in the General Defense Council, a strategic planning body. His business interests include honorary directorships of KLM, the Dutch national airline, the VFW-Fokker Aircraft Co. and the Hoogovens Steel Co. He also holds about 300 posts in Dutch business, military and cultural organizations. He receives a state salary of about \$300,000 a year. Queen Juliana receives a tax-free allowance of \$1.3 million, and has a private fortune estimated at \$12 million.

Prince Bernhard and Queen Juliana stayed out of the public eye at Soestdijk Palace today while parliament prepared for a debate Monday on the Lockheed affair.

FBI Agents in Oregon Seize Manson Figure

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 27 (AP)—Manson cultist Susan Murphy and another woman who escaped 13 days ago from a federal prison in Los Angeles were captured here yesterday, the FBI announced.

Two FBI agents arrested Miss Murphy, 34, and Diane Ellis, 32, without incident at a downtown intersection. FBI officials said, after receiving information that the women might be found there. The FBI declined to elaborate.

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about 4 million, or 27 per cent of South Africa's black population.

Opposed Boycott

Zulu migrant workers living in a Soweto hostel sparked the trouble Monday night when they retaliated against students protesting a three-day work boycott. The Zulus, on short-term contracts, were not interested in participating in the boycott. Their status in the urban areas are an opportunity to make "big money" in comparison with wages in the homelands and they did not want to jeopardize their jobs.

Most do not identify with the political issues in the tense suburb and were only angered by the threats of students that the homes of laborers who reported to work would be burned down. After a migrant worker's hostel was set ablaze Tuesday, violence escalated to the point that Soweto residents joined the students in fighting off angry workers, led by the Zulus.

Soweto became a virtual battlefield yesterday as the two sides attacked each other in several fierce confrontations, before tensions began to ease late in the day.

Throughout their 300-year history in South Africa, the Zulus have been noted as the most independent, dominant and militant ethnic faction. Other tribes have built up a certain resentment against them.

'The Bossman'

A high-ranking police official claimed this week that Basotho tribesmen—identified by white headbands and calling themselves "the Bossman"—had come from all over the northern Transvaal Province, "spilling for a fight with the Zulus, demanding a confrontation" with the rival tribe.

In 1957, skirmishes between Zulu migrant workers and Basotho tribesmen in Soweto left 40 dead.

Many observers have expressed concern that long-standing tribal divisions within the huge suburb of more than 20 townships—many comprised of only one ethnic faction by government design—will lead to an all-out tribal war.

Yet many of the residents who fought the Zulu workers and a large share of the black police who tried to restore order were also Zulus—"civilized Zulus" as a Zulu journalist commented.

The 4 million tribal members are divided, half in the KwaZulu homeland and half in the urban areas. The city Zulus call their rural tribesmen *ibizana*, meaning "country bumpkin" or "jokel," reflecting disdain and contempt for the less sophisticated rural Africans.

The implications of the divisions between the urban and rural dwellers adds a new dimension to South Africa's growing troubles. Not only is there increasing tension between black and white but also it is now clear that there should be concern for black-versus-black, and urban-versus-rural divisions.

Drive in Angola Aimed at UNITA

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Cuban-led Angola government troops have raided southern strongholds of guerrillas of the Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, a news agency, the South African Press Association, reported today.

UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, was defeated in the civil war early this year but continued fighting and has recently stepped up attacks against military targets in southern Angola, the agency said.

The South African radio said today that more than 1,000 Angolan refugees had fled across the border into South-West Africa (known as Namibia by rebel forces there) after Angolan troops occupied the town of Diloio, in southeastern Angola. It brought to 1,500 the number of refugees who had crossed the border in the past week, the radio said.

419,000 India Abortions
NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—More than 419,000 abortions were carried out in India since abortion laws were liberalized four years ago, the government said.

In Handwritten Letter

Pontiff Urges Prelate To End His Defiance

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Pope Paul has personally warned the traditionalist Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre that he courts further disciplinary action unless the former archbishop stops defying Roman Catholic liturgical reforms, the Vatican disclosed today.

The Vatican press office released the text of the Pontiff's Aug. 15 letter to Archbishop Lefebvre, hand written in French by the Pope and calling Archbishop Lefebvre "hostile and extraneous" to the church.

Archbishop Lefebvre, 70, former archbishop of Dakar, leads a traditionalist movement which refuses to accept the Second Vatican Council's order that modern languages replace Latin in celebration of the mass and that the rite be reformed.

The French prelate has vowed to say a Latin mass in the super-erected rite Sunday in Lille, France. The Pope suspended Archbishop Lefebvre from all priestly functions July 24 for repeatedly celebrating the old mass in Latin. Further defiance could lead to his unrobing or, worse, excommunication.

Pope Upholds Council

"Reconsider the unsustainable irregularity of your present position," the 78-year-old Pope said in his letter. "It does not conform to truth and justice. It unduly claims the right to declare that our apostolic ministry is far from the rule of the faith and to judge as unacceptable the teaching of an ecumenical council celebrated according to the precise observance of ecclesiastical norms."

"These are extremely serious accusations. Your position does not conform to the Gospel and to the faith."

"To persist in this way might be a serious harm to your sacred person and to those who follow you as a guide, violating canon (church disciplinary) law."

"Brother, have the courage and the humility to break the illogical chain which renders you extraneous and hostile to the church, to this church which you have served for so long and which you still desire to love and edify. Many souls await from you this example of heroic and simple faith."

"This hour is serious and bitter."

"This hour is serious and bitter."

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"This hour is serious and bitter."

"This hour is serious and bitter."

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"This hour is serious and bitter."

for you and for us. We are praying and hoping."

The letter's text was accompanied by a Vatican communiqué responding to an interview Archbishop Lefebvre gave to the Italian magazine L'Europeo.

In the interview, published yesterday, Archbishop Lefebvre said, "I haven't made a schism, it's the church of Rome, the church of the Ecumenical Council, which has detached itself from Christ. Two thousand years of tradition cannot be canceled. For us, the new church doesn't exist, as the decision of the Pope to suspend us from all priestly functions doesn't exist. We will continue to celebrate the Latin mass, to ordain priests, to preach. Even in Rome, if necessary."

Archbishop Lefebvre also said, "I cannot accept a pontificate which nominates some bishops who are clearly on the left, who deny the survival of Catholic nations, who block us from following the traditional (16th-century) liturgy. I cannot accept a papacy that depends to agreements with Marxism, which receives in the Vatican exponents of international Communism."

"The spirit of democracy has been a big misfortune for the church and will be still more in the future."

The Vatican communiqué, issued by a deputy spokesman, said, "The interview is an accusation which the ex-archbishop has signed against himself with his own hand."

"It demonstrates with extreme clarity the truly unsustainable position in which (Archbishop) Lefebvre finds himself."

Warning by Bishops

PARIS, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Several Catholic bishops warned laymen yesterday against attending the mass that the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre plans to celebrate in Lille Sunday.

The bishops—of Cambrai, Lille and Arras—made no threats but said that "participating in this mass, even out of sympathy or curiosity, would be committing an act which could contribute to dividing the church of Christ."

Archbishop Lefebvre plans to hold his service at the Palais des Sports of Lille, which can hold 10,000.

Barre Announces Cabinet, Takes Finance Post Also

(Continued from Page 1)

Henri Caillevet, the moderate leftist he most wanted in the Cabinet.

"The different groups from the majority are represented in the new government," Mr. Barre said. "I tried to respond to the President's wish for a certain widening in the majority."

Michel Poniatowski, a close political confidant of the President and a member of the President's Independent Republican party, maintained his posts as minister of state and minister of the interior, and Jean Lecanuet, head of the Democratic and Social Center party, was moved from the Justice Ministry to the Ministry for Development and Planning. He kept the title of minister of state.

The appointments emphasized Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's re-emergence following Mr. Chirac's departure as the center of virtually all governmental power in France. It left the Cabinet without any vivid political character and possibly without any cohesiveness in a time of crisis.

Fewer Women

The Gaullists increased the number of ministerial portfolios they held by one, to five.

Overall, however, the Gaullists lost ground. Of 36 government posts, they got only nine. They held 13 in the 43-member outgoing Cabinet.

The number of women on the Cabinet list, including junior minister posts, declined from five to four. Two well-known women remained in the government, Simone Veil continuing as minister of health and Françoise Giroud leaving the post of secretary of state for women's affairs and becoming secretary of state for culture.

The former finance minister, Mr. Fourcade, becomes minister for public works, and Yvon Bourges, a Gaullist and the defense minister, retains the post.

Christian Bonnet remained as agriculture minister—a difficult post in a country whose powerful farming bloc, hard hit by the drought, is clamoring for more financial aid than the government is ready to grant.

Several other ministers and deputy ministers, or secretaries of state, changed jobs to make room for new men, some of whom are classed as liberals favoring a radical overhaul of France's obsolete tax and economic structures.

On the Spot

The Labor Ministry was given to Christian Beullac, 52, a business executive known to advocate improved labor-management relations. Mr. Beullac is expected to be on the spot because the leftist labor union and parties already have vowed to fight the new government as they fought its predecessor.

Pierre Brousse, a Radical Socialist party senator who crossed from the opposition to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's camp during the last year and who also advocates reform, was named minister of commerce and artisans—an influential post in France, where shopkeepers are being wooed by the left.

Mr. Barre said his Cabinet will hold its first meeting tomorrow morning at the Elysee Palace with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing presiding.



Jean-Pierre Fourcade

... another post.

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Spanish Regime Hints of Decree To Allow Unions

MADRID, Aug. 27 (AP)—The government resumed informal talks today with another of the country's illegal labor organizations, said reports that King Juan Carlos was preparing to end 40 years of government control and decree free trade unions.

Union Minister Enrique de la Mata met with the Socialist Workers' Syndical Union (USO), one of several clandestine labor groups suppressed during the Franco era.

Mr. de la Mata was reported to have assured USO leaders that a decree legalizing the unions was expected soon. He also told union representatives the government planned to dismantle its Central National Syndicate, which was set up after the Civil War in 1939.

A USO statement said Mr. de la Mata mentioned

Brazil Shoes Are U.S. Trade Issue

By Jonathan Kandell
NOVO HAMBURGO, Brazil, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Ten years ago, a local shoe manufacturer, Claudio Strassburger, took a suitcase of samples to New York in an attempt to convince U.S. shoe salesmen of the merits of Brazilian footwear.

Having achieved some success, Mr. Strassburger and a few colleagues then persuaded the Brazilian government to provide generous incentives for shoe manufacturers to export their goods to the United States. Government subsidies, along with a good local supply of leather and a cheap labor force, proved a benevolent combination.

Today, Mr. Strassburger is a multimillionaire and this community, a southern Brazil city

settled by German immigrants, has become one of the shoe manufacturing centers of the world.

However, Brazilian shoe exports to the United States have risen so quickly that U.S. manufacturers have pressured Washington into imposing tariff restrictions on the import of Brazilian footwear.

Rules Manipulated

The U.S. protectionism has spawned mounting resentment among Brazilians over such moves by Washington. There is a growing argument here that Washington should look the other way if Brazil and other developing nations bend rules and stimulate nontraditional manufacture, exports through subsidies and other incentives.

There must be a change in the mentality of the public and, especially, in the mentality of certain American business sectors, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, told the U.S.-Brazil Business Council at its meeting in Brasilia, where it discussed economic issues between the two countries.

He went on to ask U.S. business and government support even if the increase in Brazil's exports of certain manufactured products has negative effects on some sectors of U.S. industry.

The phenomenal growth of Brazilian shoe exports goes to the heart of one of the most troubling economic questions in the world—that is, how can an underdeveloped nation observe the present rules of international trade and still forge new exports capable of penetrating the markets of industrialized countries and earning the vast quantities of foreign exchange needed to fuel further economic growth?

Most developing nations have seen their growth sputter in recent years under the burden of rising oil prices, more expensive manufactured imports, unstable prices for their traditional raw-

material exports and costly payments on their massive foreign debts.

These were among the issues that were angrily discussed last week by the nonaligned nations that met in Sri Lanka.

Brazil is considerably further along the road to economic development than most of those nations. Its raw-material exports—including mineral and agricultural commodities—are more varied. And it is one of the few developing nations capable of generating manufactured exports.

The so-called Brazilian economic miracle—the 10-per-cent annual spurt in economic growth between 1968 and 1974—ended with the rise of petroleum prices and the world recession.

Brazil's foreign debt has mushroomed to more than \$32 billion, and its payments to service this debt may reach more than 40 per cent of its foreign-exchange earnings this year.

In 1975, Brazil's trade balance with the United States showed a \$1.6-billion deficit and is running at similar levels again.

Novo Hamburgo began 50 years ago as the work of German immigrants who settled in the southern Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul moved from farming into small industry.

With cheap hides available from the cattle herds of the Brazilian pampas, labor supplied by growing farmer families and easy access to the main southern port of Porto Alegre, only 25 miles to the south, Novo Hamburgo became the shoe center of the country.

300 Factories

About 300 shoe factories are in Novo Hamburgo, and almost all of its 100,000 residents—many of them still more at ease speaking German than Portuguese—depend on shoe sales for their livelihood.

And in a country where strikes are virtually prohibited and wages controlled, shoe manufacturers have enjoyed stable, low labor costs—about \$5.00 an hour, compared with \$2.50 in the United States.

Today, only seven years after he began to export, Waldo Becker, a local manufacturer, sells 60 per cent of the 100,000 pairs of shoes he produces every month to the United States. And Brazil, as a whole, sold \$120 million worth of shoes in the U.S. market last year.

The Brazilians now rank with the Spaniards and Italians as the leading shoe exporters to the United States. Their rise has coincided with a shutdown of several hundred shoe plants in the United States.

Mauricio Schmidt, president of a local export group, concedes that Brazilian footwear has bowled over a number of U.S. competitors.

But shoes are an industry for a developing country, he maintains.



MOO-VING PICTURE — Welsh farmer milking out water to his herd in a bathtub converted into trough.

Portugal Women Better Off But Still Lack Equal Rights

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Portuguese women find themselves in a vacuum.

The 28-month-old revolution has torn away taboos and opened broad new vistas. But legally women are still relegated to an inferior status, wards of a male society.

In the heady days of the revolution, the local women's rights movement organized "anti-machismo" marches and bra-burning ceremonies.

But with the establishment of new freedoms, the women's rights movement faded from view. The main political parties set up their own women's organizations but there is no real feminist movement in Portugal.

The number of women in political life has declined, with fewer women running in national elections. Only 15 women deputies were elected this year to the 268-seat Legislative Assembly, compared to 19 in last year's Constituent Assembly.

Nevertheless, most women agree that the revolution has been worthwhile and, although it has brought them new problems, it has made profound changes for the better in their lives.

The new concepts of liberty and participation have been greater for Portuguese women than for men, insists Aurora de Fonseca, a jurist, who emphasized that the revolution ended not

only the political dictatorship but also the rule of paternalism.

Miss Fonseca is a member of the government's Commission on the Status of Women, which has been a leading force in defense of women's rights. Set up last year under the Ministry of Social Affairs, it is a pressure group that informs women of their rights, pushes for new women's legislation and fights for its enforcement.

Old, Biased Laws

The big problem now is that Portuguese women are caught in a limbo between the new, progressive Constitution and old discriminatory laws, according to Miss Fonseca. The new charter proclaims women's equality with men in fields such as family life, work and education but current laws left over from the past uphold discrimination.

One of the first tasks of the new Legislative Assembly, when it reconvenes in October, will be to revise the rightist-inspired Family Law, which has been declared unconstitutional. Miss Fonseca said in an interview.

Under that law, the husband is the legal head of the family, responsible for administering the family's property, choosing the family residence and, in many cases, giving consent if his wife wishes to sign a work contract or go into business.

Caramanlis: Still Indispensable

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Aug. 27 (NYT).—After two years in power, the government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis still enjoys extraordinary popularity and prestige here and abroad.

"Caramanlis has made his name in Western Europe. He's a person of stature in the world," said a Western diplomat. "And since we're not that well-endowed with great figures, that's a big plus for Greece."

The main question facing the government is whether the Premier can use that personal authority to modernize this relatively poor and backward nation of 9 million inhabitants and make it a full partner in the European Common Market.

Mr. Caramanlis's chief frustration today is the bitter dispute with Turkey over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea. But while that controversy has drained away the government's time and resources, it has also produced an unusual—and very useful—feeling of national unity.

During his first year in office, Mr. Caramanlis guided Greece through the dangerous transition from dictatorship to democracy. Last summer one of his aides said: "He knows he's succeeded in making a democratic state. This state must now prove it works."

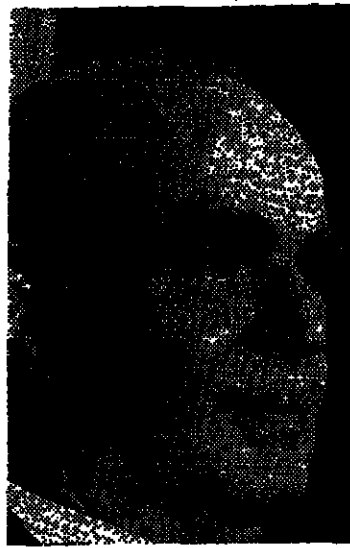
In some areas, particularly economics and foreign policy, the state has worked quite well. Production has increased, inflation has been held in check, and Greece has been accepted in principle as the 10th member of the European Economic Community.

In an important sense, however, Greece is European in name only. Its per capita income is half that of the Common Market members. Many of its major institutions are still underdeveloped by Western standards, including its universities, labor unions, farms, industries and civil service.

Mr. Caramanlis's drive toward Europe has won wide support here. Even his critics say that he is a "necessary evil" and concede that Greece is freer today than at any time in its history. He has tried to cool down the country's superheated political climate and to consult regularly with his opponents, including the Communists, who are now legal for the first time since World War II.

Still, the opposition chafes under Mr. Caramanlis's domination and accuses him of authoritarian tendencies. Some analysts liken him to Lyndon Johnson, a man who wanted to control minute details and often resented people with dissenting views.

"Caramanlis is a man of good intentions," said Serafim Pitsanides, editor of *Eleftherotypia*, a leftist daily. "But he wants to



Constantine Caramanlis

hold the whole deck of cards in his hands."

Conservatives, on the other hand, feel that the government has been too lenient toward the Communists and too vigorous in intervening in the economy. Some businessmen have taken to calling the Premier Caramanlis.

The Premier is 68, and one of the most serious charges against him is that he has not developed either a party structure or a successor to continue his work.

"If something happens to Caramanlis, what will happen to this country?" Mr. Pitsanides asked. "The democracy we have today is based on one man."

After the military dictatorship collapsed in July, 1974, Mr. Caramanlis was recalled from self-imposed exile in Paris to head a civilian government. By November, elections had been held and his New Democracy party had won 230 of 300 seats in parliament. In the next month the Greeks exercised one of their most divisive issues by voting to abolish the monarchy and create a republic.

Mr. Caramanlis considers the improvement of the economy to be his main achievement in the last year. The growth rate was more than 3 per cent last year, against minus 3 per cent in 1974, and should reach 4 or 5 per cent this year. Inflation has been held to 10 or 12 per cent, and a major effort has been made to attract foreign capital, particularly in the extraction and processing of raw materials.

The economy still suffers many structural defects, however. Farm land is divided into small and inefficient plots. Industries have been slow to adopt modern technology and management methods. The balance of trade is poor and industry is too concentrated in the urban centers of Athens and Salonika.

The Premier has long wanted to modernize the economy—going back to his first tenure in the late 1950s—and he feels that

only the shock of coupe against the Common Market do the job. Negotiations between Athens and the nine members of the Common Market began in month, and while full membership will take several years to achieve and produce many lemons, economists here believe the benefits will be worth it.

Joining Europe also has a potent political purpose. Greece is a fiercely independent country, but it is too small and strategically situated to stand alone. Britain and then the United States served as its chief protectors after World War II, while Mr. Caramanlis still to keep close ties with Washington, he sees Europe as a natural and effective guardian of Greece's territory and domestic institutions.

In effect, he wants Europe to have the leverage to oppose ventures, foreign or domestic, from the right or the left.

For centuries, noted Paul Lambrakis, a chief adviser to Premier, the main Greek idea was the "megali idea"—the idea of recapturing all once inhabited by Greeks. Greece was finally shattered by the Cyprus disaster of two ago, and should now be rep by an identification with Western Europe, he said.

"Our aim is to integrate Europe politically, culturally, ideologically," Mr. Lambrakis said. "It is a long-term aim and easy to achieve. But the generation will be equal to it."

Moreover, Greece has no begun to deal with such social justice, welfare redistribution of income, the government feels must for greater economic growth. "It's always a problem," Mr. Lambrakis noted wryly, "how to the national wealth when wealth does not exist."

In the view of Mr. Caramanlis, Greeks have always their own worst enemy. He that democracy is still here and he terms dissent, eternal cause of our race."

Accordingly, the Premier ed a constitution that gave executive enormous power, dissolve parliament and martial law in an emergency. Recently he pushed the parliament a bill that cut right to strike, and he is promoting legislation that toughen criminal sanctions what he describes as "ben and actions."

Mr. Lambrakis defended moves as necessary to o "abuses of democracy" and actions that could "endanger recovery of the economy."

Critics charge that the government is overreacting to strikes and demonstrations is starting to move to the "This government has perm fear of the people," as Leonidas Kyriakos, a Communist.

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THEATER IN LONDON: Sentimental Study of Urban Terrorism

by John Walker

IN Aug. 27 (LHT)—Nigel's "Just a Little Bit in Normal" at the Royal Theatre Upstairs is a heart of a play, a sentimental study of a victim of urban terrorism who has a greater concern than his audience.

in to being cornered by those who insist on you his operation scar.

Sign Tourists to U.S. Bicentennial

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UPI). 7.4 million international

more than half of them came to the United States during the first six months of the Bicentennial, the U.S. Service said.

represents a 10.6 per cent increase in foreign tourism over the travel service said, that in June alone, 1.4 visitors arrived in this

was a 39.2 per cent increase in French visitors to the States over 1975. There so increases of 23.8 per cent from the United States and 24.3 per cent from Germany.

gloats over the details of his suffering and somehow insinuates that this makes him a superior person.

Danny, Mr. Baldwin's central character, has had his leg blown off by a bomb while waiting in a pub for his girl friend. He, understandably, is full of bitterness, particularly when he discovers that his girl friend is pregnant by his best friend and realises that no longer able to maintain his physical dominance over his contemporaries—he has become an object of other people's pity or clumsy charity.

Shocking Aspects

While at least Mr. Baldwin is trying to grapple with the most horrifying and shocking aspects of life in Britain now, he fails either to engage our interest or enlarge our understanding.

This is partly due to his narrative style—a conversation between Danny's girl and his old friend who has usurped his place that, in somewhat ill-managed flashbacks, elides into a series of short scenes showing Danny's mounting frustration and anger and also his refusal to come to terms with his changed life.

The approach allows for no character development, just a series of blunt confrontations. Danny is not a sympathetic character—he alternates between sneering attacks on others and abject pleas for help which he then rejects—even if his dilemma is a tragic one.

Mr. Baldwin hides his sentimentality behind a tough approach. This manifests itself by bad jokes about cripples and by presenting Danny's overzealous mother as a figure from black comedy, amandating gentle remembrance of his sentimental sentiments. She seems to have strayed in from another—probably better—play, one that might have made better

sense of public ambivalence and indifference to the indiscriminate nature of terrorist activity.

All this might not matter so much if the author did not have undeniable theatrical talent. His dialogue is not particularly effective and he leaves nothing unsaid—here he even brings Danny back from the dead to clear up the doubt whether he committed

suicide or not. But he can create effective stage images that convey a great deal more than his words and also achieve an ironic counterpointing within scenes, a dramatic dialectic that, I should imagine, owes much to the example of Edward Bond.

The play's opening is marvelously effective. It begins with a bang, a moment that shocks and

provides an abrupt glimpse of Danny's confusion.

Mr. Baldwin provides his cast with few opportunities to do more than say their lines, apart from the two aggressive performances of Karl Johnson as Danny and Alan Lewis as his rival Mr. Johnson's blazing anger and intensity almost burns away the affectations of most of his speeches.

MUSIC: Some Good, Clean but Hardly Mozartean Fun

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 27 (LHT)—The English National Opera's new "Don Giovanni," introduced at the Coliseum last night, is most strikingly memorable for features that are far from the best of a generally admirable and enjoyable production.

The least disturbing of these comes in the first act finale when Richard Van Allan as Don Giovanni makes his escape by swinging astonishingly by chandelier from one balcony to another in an athletic display both worthy and reminiscent of Douglas Fairbanks. Good, clean, but hardly Mozartean fun.

Less easily acceptable and less easily dismissed is the handling of the Commendatore's statue-like appearance at Don Giovanni's supper party. The Commendatore, the audience already knows, has been commemorated

in a proper monument, seated in armor on a grandiose steed atop a pedestal of imposing dimensions. Will he dismount to accept Don Giovanni's rash invitation?

Not a bit of it. In he comes—or rolls—pedestal and all, in a cloud of steam obviously destined to double as an emanation from hell. Don Giovanni climbs the pedestal to grasp the stony hand, whereupon the horse rears to expose an opening for the miscreant's descent to an eternal roasting.

It's spectacular as well as original, and that is just what is wrong with it, for it distracts attention from what some of Mozart's most marvelous pages are telling us more eloquently and more memorably. Nor was the steam, rolling across the stage and into the pit on a hot night, much relished by the shirt-sleeved orchestra.

For the rest, this production by Anthony Beech, with ingenious balconied sets and splendid costumes by John Stoddard, is fresh and imaginative and thoughtful without any of the trendy tendentious nonsense now commonplace in opera revivals. It is very well played by the

French Women's Names

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—About one in two French women do not want to lose their maiden name when getting married according to an opinion poll published here today. The poll, in the women's magazine Marie-Claire, showed 58 per cent wanting to add their name to the end of their husband's while 11 per cent said the couple should decide on which of the two surnames to adopt.

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Algeria (air)	\$ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air)	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air)	\$ 1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Bahrein (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium (air)	\$ 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
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France (air)	\$ 412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany (air)	\$ 278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain (air)	\$ 33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air)	\$ 3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong-Kong (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland (air)	\$ 33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy (air)	\$ 75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg (air)	\$ 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	\$ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands (air)	\$ 284.00	142.00	79.00
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Philippines (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
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Polynesia (F.) (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
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Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	\$ 464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland (air)	\$ 300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Tanzania (air)	\$ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
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In Britain, No Rain

Britain's drought is suddenly beginning to threaten consequences on a scale far beyond anything that you would normally associate with water shortages. The effect on British agricultural production so far has been only moderate. But if a lack of water now puts industry on short weeks, it will touch off another round of the gravest kind of trouble—starting with more unemployment. Britain is now struggling to restore its economic stability by a demanding and severe strategy that leaves no margin for unexpected bad luck. A setback anywhere in this campaign immediately makes everything else more difficult to manage.

The drought is turning into bad luck on a truly historic scale. It had established itself weeks ago as the most severe since Britain began keeping systematic weather records in the early 18th century. Although it involves only a rather limited area of the British Isles and the Continent, the area has enormous industrial importance. The lack of rain has had unwelcome effects in other countries as well. In France, for example, the water level has fallen steadily in the mountain reservoirs and, to the government's consternation, the country is having to turn heavily to imported oil to replace the power that it expected to draw from its hydroelectric system. But in Britain, the drought comes on top of even more serious concerns. The government appointed its new coordinator of water policy, by a striking coincidence, on the same day that British unemployment passed 1.5 million for the first time since the 1930s.

If industry can't get the water that it needs, more jobs will be at stake. Britain's best and strongest weapon to control inflation is the wage-control agreement between the government and the unions. It has been in effect now for 15 months without ever having been seriously infringed; as an example of discipline, it has no current parallel in any of the democratic countries. But that agreement cannot be expected to hold up indefinitely under continuously rising unemployment. That point is likely to be made with considerable force by speakers at the Trades Union Congress' annual conference next month.

The following month there will be the meeting of the governing Labor party, which is now deeply divided over its decision to cut public spending next year. The cuts have been forced by Britain's very large public deficits—which will, of course, only be increased should unemployment continue upward. Meanwhile, any significant drop in industrial production will result in further erosion of the exchange value of the pound. That promises to feed further inflation back into Britain, by making imports cost more. And so on, around and around. Official exhortations to save water can help a little. But in truth the only real remedy is rain.

This peculiar run of dry weather conveys a warning that deserves careful consideration, and not only by the British. For some decades it has been conventional to think of droughts as events that had serious effects only in the least developed regions of the world—great unpopulated stretches like rural Siberia, or extremely poor countries like those along the southern rim of the Sahara. Developed countries, everyone thought, had protected themselves fully with their elaborate systems of dams and reservoirs. But the current European experience is another suggestion that perhaps the developed countries have fallen into a habit of taking too much for granted, on the basis of only a few decades of contemporary experience. It is possible that this drought will turn out to be only an isolated accident, and that rainfall will shortly revert to its accustomed pattern. But it is also quite possible that the weather and the climates are shifting—as they have done many times before, over the centuries. In some respects, our highly developed techniques make us more vulnerable to these shifts, rather than less. The modern steelworker needs vastly more water, to earn his daily living, than his medieval ancestor who was a farmer or shepherd. In theory, technology and wealth give a nation a vast capacity to protect itself from the unexpected. But for a country like Britain, whose economy is already under great strain, this drought jeopardized more than the roses.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Part Way in Namibia

A multiracial conference representing eleven tribal or ethnic groups in Namibia (South-West Africa) has announced plans for bringing that territory to independence from South Africa. Ten years ago, these proposals would have been hailed even by black African governments as a breakthrough. The plans call for dismantling apartheid, pulling Namibia together as a unitary state with safeguards for minorities and setting up a multiracial central government that would aim at independence by the end of 1978.

On paper this program meets many of the demands made over many years by black Namibian leaders and their backers in black African governments. It envisions a Namibia very different from the one that South Africa's white government was trying until recently to construct in the former German colony it has ruled since 1920.

The nonwhite participants in the conference at Windhoek clearly proved, by their insistence on the scrapping of apartheid and their agreement to a unitary state, that they are far from being the stooges of the white South African government that more radical black leaders have made them out to be. And the representatives of 90,000 whites—about 12 per cent of Namibia's population—demonstrated much greater willingness to accept multiracial government than South Africa's white rulers.

As it stands, however, the conference report faces certain rejection by most black

African governments and it must raise questions even among those disposed to acknowledge the progress it represents. It was obviously rushed to publication to blunt a United Nations Security Council resolution of last January which called for sanctions against South Africa unless it agreed to elections in Namibia under UN supervision by August 31.

The document in fact contains no reference to elections and makes it evident that final agreement has yet to be reached on a "constitutional foundation" and a form of government. Representation at the conference was based on ethnic groups rather than political formations. Thus, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the only Namibian entity recognized by the United Nations, did not participate in the meetings and promptly denounced the program. The 25-member United Nations Council for Namibia also rejected the report and called on the Security Council to take "appropriate measures" against South Africa.

As with so many efforts to advance peaceful evolution in volatile southern Africa, the Windhoek report offers too little and has come along very late. To have genuine utility, the agreement has to be fleshed out quickly with provisions for elections supervised by the United Nations—whose ward Namibia legally is—and SWAPO must somehow be brought into the deliberations on the country's constitutional structure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

End of Gaullism?

Jacques Chirac's departure is more than a turn, it is a crack in the regime. Future historians will perhaps record this Aug. 25, 1976, as the date of the end of the Fifth Republic founded by De Gaulle in 1958 and the beginning of the Sixth Republic. Eighteen years of political history are ending. A page is being turned. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's hands are free. Gaullism enters the museum of history. Gaullism, not yet the Gaullists, and this is indeed the problem. What ever happens, the past is dead, even though the future—that of the regime and that of each of us—is not yet born.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The Bernhard Censure

That Lockheed could wish to bribe the Queen's husband, whether he accepted or not, is the true scandal of the affair. It gives credibility to the cynical argument heard in disreputable business that every man has his price. Perhaps he has and does not know it until it is offered. Neither the malpractice to which Prince Bernhard has admitted nor the charges pending against the former prime minister of Japan would ever have been known about but for the system of open government lately adopted with such zeal in the United States and the willingness of ordinary citizens to use it.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

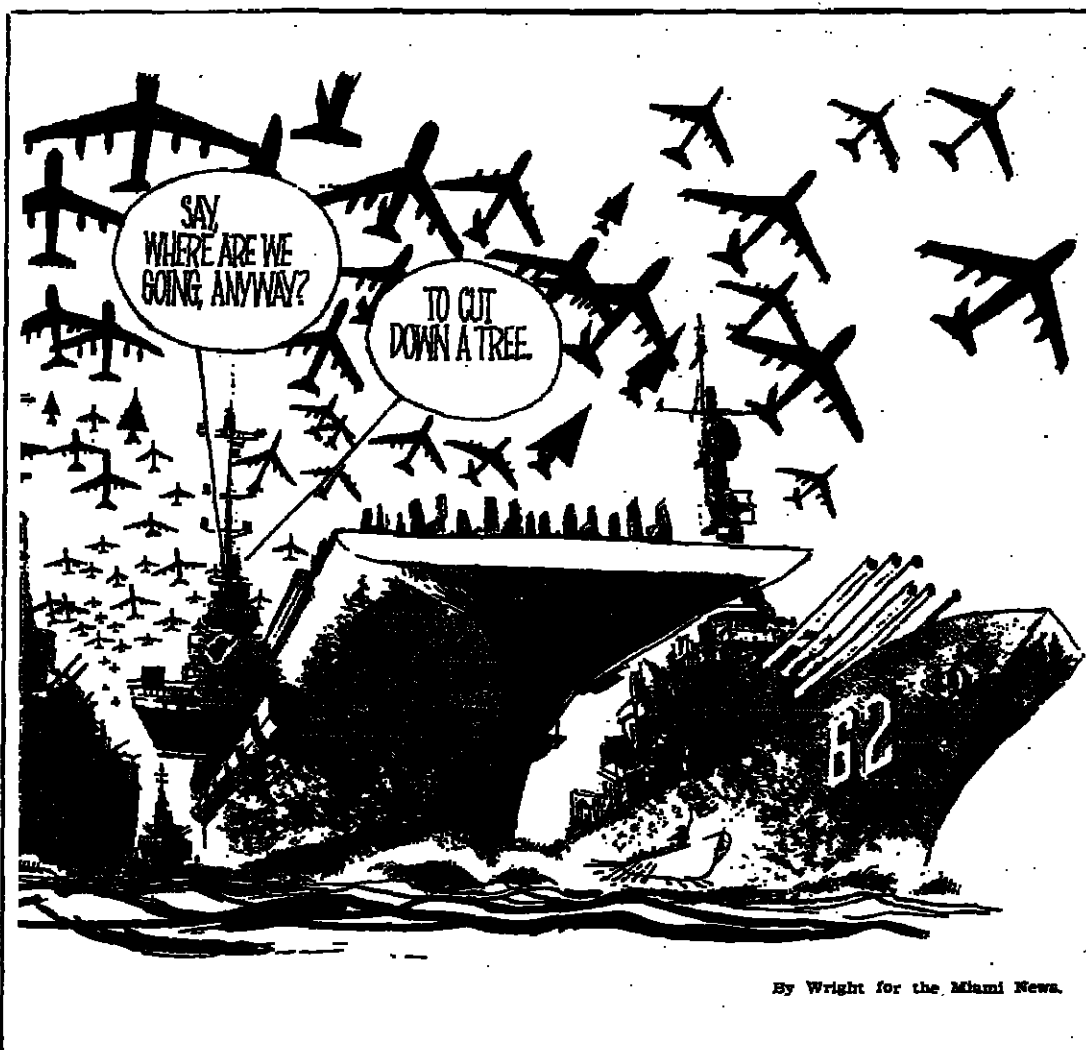
August 28, 1901

PARIS.—It has been announced that Tsar Nicholas II is to visit Paris in the near future. The Mayor, Mr. Loube, made the following statement: "The presence of the Emperor of Russia in France reaffirms the union of our two great nations as a pledge of peace and security. We shall welcome him to Paris with pleasure." Other monarchs are said to be contemplating visits to France, including King Edward VII of England.

Fifty Years Ago

August 28, 1926

BOSTON.—Experts here agree that war between Russia and Japan for domination of Manchuria is a likelihood if Britain, France and the U.S. withdraw from China as Chinese Nationalists are demanding. Mr. H. Norton, an authority on the Far East, asserted that Soviet Russia is every bit as imperialist as Tsarist Russia was, and that Russia and Japan were now engaged in a struggle similar to the one which led to war between the countries in 1904.



By Wright for the Miami News.

Ford and the Polls

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Since the Republican convention in Kansas City, President Ford has gained 13 points in the Gallup poll and now trails Jimmy Carter 49 per cent to 39 per cent, with about 12 per cent of those questioned undecided.

With Carter dominating the voting in the South, this means that the two candidates are actually very close in the large urban states of the North, but these "early returns" can be highly misleading.

The polls tend to follow the television cameras, and just as the Democratic nominee jumped into a 23-point lead after the Democratic convention and then declined after the Republican convention, so the President is likely to fall back again as the Democrats get organized and registered in the key industrial states of the East and Middle West.

Major Trends

The major political trends are still going with the Democrats. Outside of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, they dominate the statehouses—in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California, among others—and if they hold the South, the Republicans would have to win almost two-thirds of the largest urban states to get a majority of the electoral votes.

Also, though more Americans are employed today than ever before—a major Republican argument—the unemployment rate has increased for two straight months and now stands at 7.8 per cent. This, on top of the announcement that General Motors plans to raise the average "sticker price" of its 1977 automobiles to about \$8,000, is likely to increase the force of the Democratic party's "economic issue" in the decisive months of the campaign.

The Republicans are counting heavily on the forthcoming debates between the candidates to overtake Carter in the polls. The President's formal speeches have improved dramatically in recent months, and while he is not regarded as an expert debater he will benefit by his office and the mass of information it can place at his command.

Presiding President

Also, it is difficult to challenge a presiding president in a sharp public debate without risking the charge of discourtesy. Ford's aides say this is why he proposed the debates in the first place and is now pressing for them to begin early and on the issue of military defense, where his long experience in Congress and his knowledge of the coming Pentagon budget give him an obvious advantage.

The element of accident in outside events is another factor favoring Ford. Any serious crisis in world affairs during the campaign would tend to rally the people to the President's side. A flare-up in the Middle East, for example, or an unsettling change in the political leadership of China, or a diplomatic success in Rhodesia (which Secretary of State Kissinger is hoping to achieve during the campaign) could also increase the President's support among the voters.

Nevertheless, Ford's political tactics continue to surprise and disappoint many of his closest advisers. Having avoided an open break with both the conservatives and the moderates at

the Republican convention, and closed it with the best speech of his presidency, he was urged to skip his golfing vacation in Colorado and press his advantage in the fortnight after the convention.

Impressive Team

Instead, he has been issuing first-tee communiqués from Colorado and fiddling with his campaign staff once more. In contrast, Carter and Mondale have been criss-crossing the country and mounting a major effort to get out the vote, particularly in the critical electoral states.

Carter has taken advantage of the early Democratic convention to mesh his small Georgia-oriented staff of the primaries into a state-by-state political

organization backed by an impressive team of policy advisers.

He has identified the major arguments against his candidacy, and is trying to answer them as early as possible. When he is not on the road talking to large audiences and getting extensive regional television coverage, he is meeting with his critics, giving interviews, almost every day and circulating the texts of his news conferences to editors and commentators all over the country.

The chances are that the polls will reflect all this activity in the week after Labor Day when the real campaign begins. The popularity samples are usually highly volatile this early in the race, so no reliable trend is likely to be established until the two men meet in debate, probably in the middle of September.

Carter and the Atom

By C. L. Sulzberger

PLAIN, Ga.—Jimmy Carter's energy and defense programs are directly related because of the importance played in each by the atom. Nowadays there is an inescapable link between a nation's dependence on the nuclear power that plays an industrial role and the nuclear power that represents ultimate military protection.

As to the atom's peaceful function, Carter believes: "Since the energy question arose in 1973, we have had no substantial attempt by the government to evolve a national policy. The U.S. oil companies have dominated our decisions. Congress has had to operate in a vacuum."

"If I am elected, things will change. We will shift more to our large coal resources. We will work hard to improve conservation. We will develop new sources, especially solar energy. And finally atomic energy uses will be expanded—although I shall emphasize coal and conservation."

American Folly

The atom's military role is less easy to define. In this respect, Carter, a former naval officer marked by the ideas of Admiral Rickover, believes it is folly for America to take into account, when making its strategic plans, the possibility of limited nuclear war. This concept has been at the heart of U.S. and NATO strategy for years. But Carter says:

"For us to accept that the

United States should plan a limited nuclear war would be a serious mistake. The Russians have drawn a distinction between tactical and strategic war. They have always gone all-out in their planning on the first. But the Russians make the distinction that they would exclude direct attacks by them on the U.S.A. and direct attacks by us on the Soviet Union in such a conflict."

A Long Time

"For them, a tactical war would be limited to Europe—West and East—and it would be horrible. But it is a false hope to exclude the two superpowers from that. The approach must be different. We must insist on rigid prohibition of the spread of nuclear materials and manufacturing capabilities to further nations. There has been trouble from France on this, but I hope the French will in the end agree."

"I hope we can limit and gradually reduce our dependence on nuclear weapons and eventually that these can be completely eliminated everywhere. This, of course, will require a long time and much negotiation. But, in the interim, the concept of limited nuclear warfare only means limiting the area where it is fought."

I must confess that personally I detect similarity between some portions of this view and the Radio-Dulles "massive retaliation" theory. Nevertheless, it is surely foolish to rely on Moscow's

adherence to our doctrine of small tactical battlefield weapons. But has Carter's logic got the Gordian knot?

The Georgian attaches other strategic suggestions. He says: "We have hundreds of treaties and executive agreements. All such overseas commitments should be reassessed. The Soviet obligation should be eliminated. Of course, we must continue to support major commitments: to aid Israel, to support NATO, to support Japan."

"Yet there must be continual reassessments. Maybe we can reduce our forces abroad. But any such reductions must be mutually arranged so that the Soviet side also reduces. Or it must be accomplished by introducing new NATO weapons. Also, I would like to pare our approximately 2,000 bases overseas."

Korean Withdrawal

"I would like to be able to withdraw our troops from Korea in two or three years—after talks with the South Korean and Japanese governments. Yet I hope we will continue to maintain air support for South Korea afterward. Maybe, however, there is too much emphasis on the Western Pacific area and there should be some shift toward NATO."

He thinks a volunteer U.S. defense force is currently able to protect U.S. obligations but points out high unemployment helped provide adequate enlistments. He hopes to increase the spirit de corps of our forces and perhaps introduce a shorter enlistment period. But if such changes don't work "we may have to consider returning to some form of draft system."

He vigorously opposes enormous U.S. arms exports and would seek multilateral agreement with the Soviet Union and our allies "to cut this down quickly and effectively. If that fails, I'd act unilaterally."

Finally, he endorses the SALT negotiations but believes they must be re-examined. "I think rough equivalence of strength exists between us and the Soviets. My hope is that we will be able to freeze things along such lines."

Another Chile?

Destabilizing Jamaica

By Saul Landau

WASHINGTON.—I return from a five-week stay in Jamaica with the sinking feeling that our government, or a part of it, may be intervening in Jamaican affairs as it did in Chile. Even though the State Department has officially denied all such allegations, as they did in the Chile case, I fear that once again U.S. agencies are involved in activities designed to "destabilize" (the word the CIA used for its operation to overthrow the elected government of Jamaica).

While in Jamaica I read reports in U.S. and Jamaican publications charging that Jamaica, under Prime Minister Michael Manley, had become an unstable, mismanaged mess and was about to go Communist and become a Cuban satellite.

My own conclusions were quite different. The Manley government has accomplished in five years far more than the opposition government did in 10, despite adverse world conditions. Manley has raised Jamaica's national income considerably and reduced unemployment slightly.

The physical and cultural condition of Jamaica's majority is equivalent to that of most Third World countries. Great inequalities of wealth separate a small elite from the poor masses. Bauxite, sugar and tourism constitute the basic sources of revenue. As with most poor countries, Jamaica's poverty results from its inability to match the prices paid for goods produced in the advanced countries with prices received for its own raw materials. So in 1976 Jamaicans must produce double their sugar output of 1956 to buy the same number of tractors. This problem of deteriorating terms of trade was further exacerbated when oil prices rose.

Aimed at Relief

Yet, unlike leaders in most developing countries faced with this predicament, almost all of the steps taken by Manley since he took office in 1972 have been designed to relieve the suffering of the poor, by democratic parliamentary actions, and without infringing on anyone's constitutional rights.

Manley and the Peoples National party have declared a commitment to socialism—as well as

to democracy and rule by law. This commitment, when taken in the context of modest land reform and tougher bauxite terms U.S. and Canadian multinational corporations, had conjured up the minds of some Americans a "going Communist." The Manley government's relations with Cuba, Jamaica's closest neighbor, in given further impetus to this charge.

A major flap arose when Jan Reston of The New York Times, among others, reported that he was training Jamaican secret forces. This turned out to be nothing more than limited training for some of the Prime Minister's personal guards. Little is said about Canadian, English or U.S. police training programs. Jamaica's police, which together comprise almost the whole of the armed forces, are trained by the United States, Canada, England, and the United States.

Proper Perspective

This does not mean that Jamaican-Cuban relations are weak or unimportant. It does mean that those relations must be placed in proper perspective and not viewed hysterically. The charge that Jamaica is a satellite of Cuba has no basis in fact or logic.

Even more serious was the break of political violence, greatly increased in the last months. The targets for murder, bombing and arson have not been individuals or groups. Rather, the victims have been Peoples National party supporters, and most often young gangsters. The gunmen themselves do not fear capable of planning devastatingly precise violence that which took place at Kingston's Orange Lane. Many Jamaicans suspected the CIA.

On May 19, 1976, I visited a site of that bombed-out cluster of houses the morning after devastation occurred. From the scene witnesses I discovered that some 50 armed men, up, blocking both street and with automobiles and hurled firebombs into the homes. Those who tried to escape were taken back into the flaming street and some of the gunmen left the fire trucks. When the arrived the gunmen opened fire at them and then retreated. The result of this particular of violence was 11 dead, most them children, and hundreds of people homeless.

The charges of economic mismanagement against Manley often as difficult to pin down the charges of Communism. Manley has used the budget to benefit the poorest. Investment in education has resulted in 150,000 adult Jamaicans becoming literate since 1972. His investment in land reform has thus far made some 50,000 acres for cultivation and provided some irrigation credit and machinery to some farmers.

Best Tradition

In his approach to government Manley has emphasized popular participation and local government. He has helped create community councils and encouraged more worker participation in industry. His own work style, visiting and knowing all parts of the country show him to be a politician in the best and most noble British-American democratic tradition.

But there can be no doubt the internal attack on the Manley government—a campaign of lies and lies plus strikes—banned with the external attack from the U.S. press, plus a recent lead and what on June 10, Manley told me was a "very serious U.S. growth squeeze, up to a destabilization campaign, one that no small, poor, developing country can afford or should have to endure."

Mr. Manley used a state emergency to stop the violent. It has stopped. A successful Caribbean Folk Festival, held in the capital, Kingston, took place in early August to the delight of thousands of tourists, without so much as a flicker.

Mr. Landau is an associate lecturer at the Institute for Studies and coordinator of "Transnational Institute. He is this article for The Washington Post.

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THE ART MARKET

Challenging the Big Two in London

Sourin Melikian

Aug. 27 (IHT).—The London auction scene has been rocked by the arrival of this season's "Big Two" in the Sotheby's and Christie's auctions.

day's auction of Japanese ceramics and art was an illustration of the auctioneer's dilemma: to list a lot with a description of its provenance, but to avoid the usual "art world" jargon.

illustrations were printed. The lot was clearly described as a "10th-century Japanese lacquerware," but the auctioneer's description was so brief that it was hard to tell what the lot was.

At the beginning of the auction, the lot was described as a "10th-century Japanese lacquerware," but the auctioneer's description was so brief that it was hard to tell what the lot was.

gandy, nearly contemporary, cylindrical vessels of black lacquer (bought in at \$55), a fairly good oblong writing box in black lacquer with gilt relief (sold for \$60) and a delightful brush pot made of bamboo engraved with a Chinese branch and calligraphy.

A little later, some interesting stonewares rounded off the Japanese section of the auction. A fine teapot of squat shape in a brown and cream splashed glaze was sold on the block as "Sung ware" without any statement regarding its date.

Chinese art was important in the first part of the sale. Some pieces were given no period at all. A couple of bronze mirrors catalogued as "Tang Dynasty," i.e., supposedly circa 8th century, were not convincing. Then came the exception, as there is in all such sales: a very fine bronze belt hook, the plaque shaped as a wolf head, datable to the 3d-4th century BC. It was part of a lot including two other dubious pieces, but was enough to justify the price of \$130 pounds, just about what it would fetch at Sotheby's or Christie's. As good in quality, if not in intrinsic beauty, was a libation cup made of rhinoceros horn retaining the natural shape and polished to the mellow honey color favored by the Chinese. The cataloguer gave it an 18th-century date, which is quite likely: at \$95 it was, commercially speaking, one of the better buys and went to Sotheby's of London.

The most interesting part came when ceramics catalogued as Chinese were held over.

ness—this was not expressly stated but implicitly understood from the periods given by referring to Chinese dynasties—but clearly dug up in the Philippines, were laid on the block. A true aesthetic assessment of this art which has come only recently to light, chiefly as a result of illicit digging, has yet to be made. It has been treated so far as a provincial offshoot of Chinese art, which it is, technically speaking. But it also has a highly distinctive flavor. In terms of aesthetics the colors are often peculiar—milky whites, very pale grays. The glazes are not so immaculately transparent. There is less concern for impeccable technical finish. The potting is sturdy and homely.

No Market
A lovely celadon octagonal dish molded with a small peony under the glaze would have been looked down upon by any self-respecting Chinese potter. The thick glaze did not uniformly cover the red clay body and left it to appear in a charming "speckled" effect: \$35 was the price, not an unusual one. There is simply no market for this art because it is judged by wrong standards, relevant to the sophisticated pottery of Sung and Yuan China but not to that of its South Seas offshoot.

The contrast in price with the highly commercial but rather trite late blue and white wares from China that came after was striking. It is precisely that kind of mixture that makes Phillips' sales potentially attractive to buyers. Far from the glare of heavy publicity and advertising, they stand a good chance. So far, however, the attendance is overwhelmingly professional; prices are always realistic. In the lean months to come this "economy-class" form of auctioneering will meet with increasing success.

Superlative cataloguing and sales organization can prove self-defeating. Some auction rooms have reportedly experienced some financial difficulties largely owing to the expenditure that goes with the business.



Painting by Piero della Francesca stolen in Milan.

Renaissance Work Stolen in Italy—When an Alarm Bell Is Ignored

MILAN, Aug. 27 (AP).—One of the most valuable paintings in Italian private art collections was stolen even though an alarm bell rang in a Milan apartment, police reported yesterday.

Police said that thieves broke into a downtown building in the night between Aug. 7 and 8 and made away with a painting by Piero della Francesca, 15th-century Renaissance master.

The alarm rang, but the custodian said he did not bother to check, thinking that an occasional electric contact had triggered it, police said. The owner, Vittorio de Biasi, was when he returned home Wednesday.

The old painting on a wood

board, 22 centimeters high and 18 centimeters wide, is the portrait of a noblewoman. Experts put its value at around 300 million lire (\$360,000).

Police said that the alarm probably deterred the thieves from looking further. Mr. de Biasi's collection.

It was the third Della Francesca stolen in Italy in less than three years.

Police also yesterday reported the disappearance of three bronze statues—more than 2,000 years old—from the Etruscan-Roman Museum of Perugia. Police said that a visitor forced open a display window in an unguarded room and managed to slip the art objects past the custodians during opening time.

But he said: "I am a terrible

'The Watercolorgate Affair'

British Faker, Repentant, Tells All

By Ann McKane

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Tom Keating, picture restorer and former housepainter, today admitted that he had flooded the British art market with 2,000 fake paintings, some of which have fetched thousands of pounds in reputable galleries.

He said that he was very sorry. The paintings were "hardly worth giving away," he said, and should not have fooled a novice. His aim had been to expose what he called the phonyness of the art world.

He had made less money from his 25-year career of imitation than he would have done had he stuck to his original trade of painting houses, Mr. Keating told a press conference.

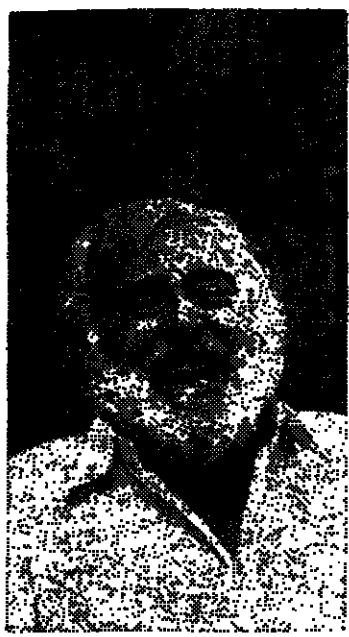
The 58-year-old artist has been in hiding for two weeks, during which the London art market has been agog at revelations that many paintings thought to be the work of well-known artists must be attributed to Mr. Keating, an obscure picture restorer who went to art college but twice failed his diploma.

A painting thought to be by 19th-century landscape artist Samuel Palmer, now reported to be one of Mr. Keating's fakes, recently fetched \$15,000 at auction, a world record for a "Palmer."

Writing a Book

Mr. Keating announced today that he is writing a book about his 25-year career. He looked amazed and broke into laughter when he walked into the room to be confronted with nearly 100 reporters, cameramen and television crews.

With disarming frankness, the short, silver-haired painter said that he could not remember how many imitations he had done, but it would be about two or three thousand. He had also lost track of how many artists he had imitated, but they included Palmer, Rembrandt, Goya, Gainsborough, Degas, Constable, Renoir and Turner.



Tom Keating

...and fake Constable.

faker. I have been astounded at the lack of sensitivity of dealers and experts in the art world. All my fakes are so terrible, people must have been blind to think the great masters did them."

He claimed that his paintings could easily be detected. On each canvas, under the painting, he had painted the word "fakes" or his own name, or a rude word. This, he said, would show up if the work were X-rayed. He also insisted that he had never sold a painting purporting to be anything other than his own work. Many had been given away, and others had been sold for only a few pounds.

But, Associated Press reported, he said that some dealers had frequently commissioned him to make forgeries of old masters. Mr. Keating said that he often turned a blind eye to what dealers did with his forgeries.

[Hugh Leggett, one of Lon-

don's most respected dealers and a former president of the Society of London Art Dealers, AP said, welcomed Mr. Keating's confession, but charged: "There are other artists doing the same thing." He did not give any names.

"I want to be taken seriously as a painter," Mr. Keating said. "I had been taken seriously many years ago we wouldn't be sitting here today. I hope to God I can go on painting, otherwise I would rather be dead."

[Mr. Keating's 28-year-old daughter, Linda, noted: "He was frustrated at not being recognized so he decided to send up the whole art world."]

Embarrassing Question

But Mr. Keating's statements raise the embarrassing question of who did profit from the fakes. The Times of London has named a number of "Keatings" which were sold by reputable galleries as "old masters."

Allegations have been flying among London art dealers, and the British Antique Dealers Association has opened an inquiry into the matter, which one newspaper has called the "Watercolorgate Affair."

Mr. Keating stirred things up further today when he said dealers often added a signature to a painting, along with information on the back to "authenticate" it.

Some art experts feel it could take years to expose all the "genuine Keatings" on the market and hanging in museums.

Mr. Keating said today: "I am very sorry in every respect. I have wasted many years of my life and I have let down my family."

Free Bikes Disappear

LA ROCHELLE, France, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Half of 250 bicycles made available here free of charge have disappeared 15 days after this resort offered them in an effort to ease traffic congestion.

NEW YORK

Where Have All the Masters Gone?

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—Every season in the art world brings high hopes of spectacular achievement and stunning discovery—the hope, above all else, of the big, transcending experience that sweeps everything else in its path and leaves us, exhilarated and even a little dazed, looking at the surrounding scene with new eyes.

For the experience of art, the experience of all the arts, is dynamic, refusing to remain fixed or at rest. There is a reason, after all, why we speak of movements in the arts. The life of art, like life itself, grows, develops, declines, renews itself, and continues, whether for good effect or bad, on its headlong course. It is constantly producing new offspring—some legitimate, some not; some of mysterious parentage, some stillborn—and it is the energy of the effort, the sheer momentum of creative possibility and production, that engages and bedazzles and even exhausts us before we pause to consider what it is, indeed, that has elicited this eager and untrammelled response.

When, nowadays, we do pause to reflect upon the almost ceaseless flow of artistic energies that each season offers for both our pleasure and our instruction, we are likely to be struck by a sober and sobering fact. The sheer quantity of events seems to know no bounds, and the sheer volume of talent remains not only undiminished but, if anything, even larger than we remember from earlier times.

In the Bustle

Yet something significant, something central and indispensable, is missing in all this bustle. We are without masters. Picasso and Auden and Stravinsky, Brecht and Max Ernst and Walker Evans, Ezra Pound and Edmund Wilson: The last of the giants are largely gone, leaving the scene without conspicuous successors. There are exceptions, of course—the most outstanding, I suppose, are George Balanchine and Sir Frederick Ashton, Alexander Calder and Willem de Kooning, Aaron Copland and Robert Motherwell, Clifford Still and Joan Miró and Henry Moore—but for the most part, the arts today are leaderless or, what comes to the same thing, led by artists whose work looks back to earlier glories but does not promise any clear purchase on the future.

I do not speak here of performing artists, who, especially in the fields of music and dance,

continue to emerge each season in an almost reckless profusion. I have in mind, rather, those primary talents responsible for creating what is to be performed and looked at, for shaping the very materials of art. We may derive endless delight from the work of artists who are not—in this primary, form-giving sense—masters themselves, and we surely could not do without them, for they are the very bloodstream of the life of art. But it is the masters who bring new vitality to that bloodstream, who renew the arts with their energy and vision and outsize demands, and it is the masters who are missing today.

In the visual arts, certainly, it has been a commonplace for some time to speak of an "open situation"—a situation in which everything is now felt to be possible, from the most arcane to the most reactionary styles, but in which nothing is seen to be absolutely necessary. It is, among much else, precisely this conviction of the absolute that true mastery brings to the arts. In the presence of a master, no artistic situation remains as "open" and as pluralistic as ours is everywhere seen to be today.

The master imposes a vision that significantly alters the vision of others—especially of other artists. He shapes a language for others to use. He isolates issues, identifies subjects, and creates a realm of consciousness that others may explore and develop. He overturns expectations and offers us a new emotion. A master redefines the world for us.

Artistic mastery is often—in the short run, at least—disruptive and alarming, and the sense of elation it brings may be accompanied by a sense of fear and foreboding as familiar standards are toppled and new ones not yet securely established or accurately perceived.

There is probably no way to account for the absence of masters at the present time, but it may be worth speculating about some of the conditions that now seem to diminish the very possibility of mastery in the arts. Mastery implies authority, and authority is something our culture has grown to be suspicious about, perhaps even to distrust. Mastery implies special distinction and, consequently, extraordinary abilities and powers; it involves the specter of something we now tend to shrink from the very thought of—an elite of talent, if not of genius, that enjoys advantages and opportunities open, by their very nature, to the few rather than to the many. Mastery implies hierarchy, and this is yet another notion we have grown to despise. Our culture lives on easy terms with the idea—and with the phenomenon—of celebrity, for celebrity implies, as the idea of mastery does not, a democracy of opportunity open to all comers.

And so in the arts today we tend to have celebrities rather than masters. We have Andy Warhol instead of Picasso or Matisse.

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Obsession: Restoration a Factory

By Rona Dobson

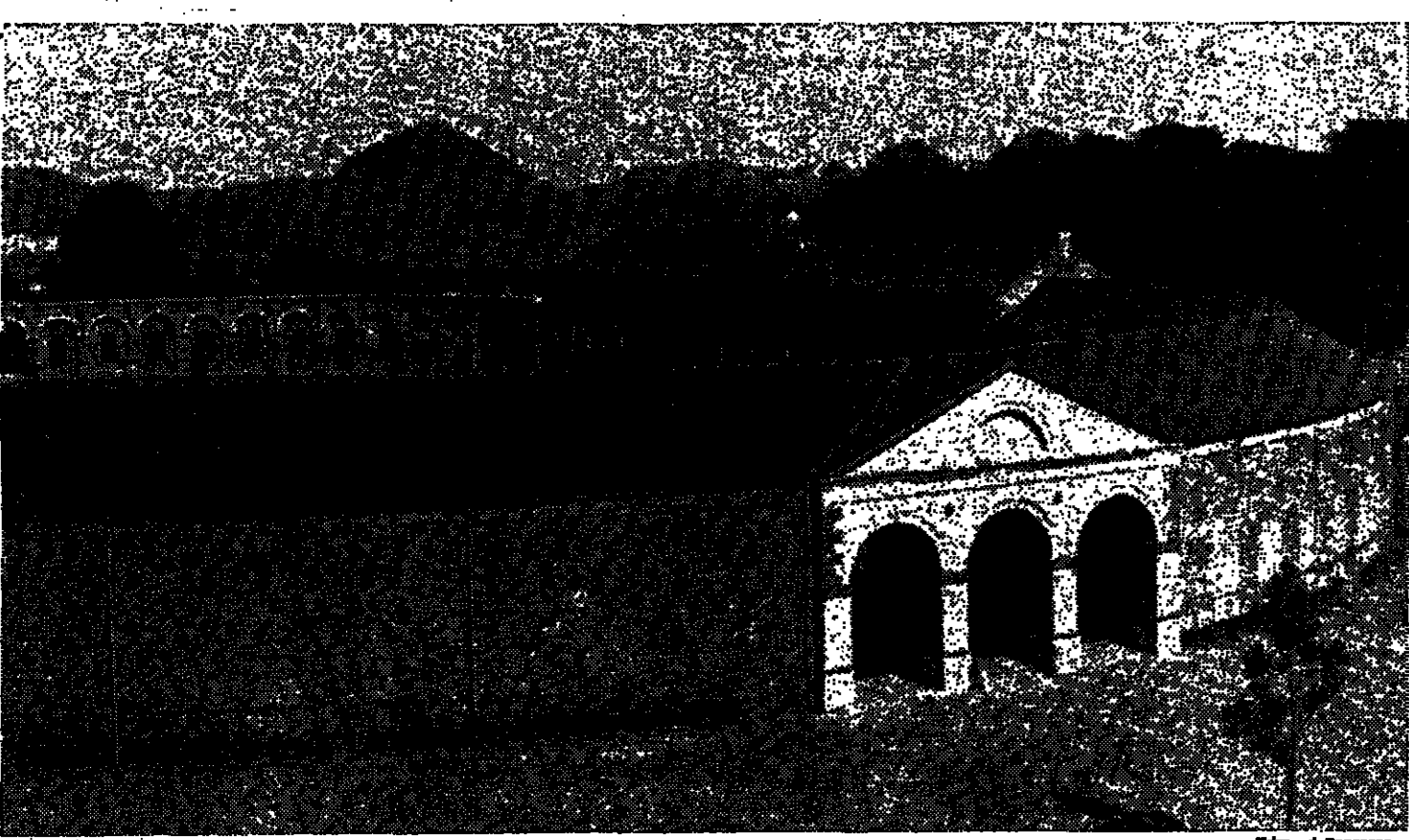
SELS, Aug. 27 (IHT).—The early days of industrial built factories that "like palaces or cathedrals," Henri Guchet said, "is all strictly functional and cheap materials."

Guchet, 47, has taken an old factory in hand—or it is the other way—in the Bortage, the round house near the front of France, where Bel-industrial revolution first took. The building complex, built in 1810 by Baron Rehard, Napoleon's favorite architect, he hopes to make it into a center. For centuries the first concession for coal was granted in the 18th to the monks of a local mine shafts and digging were kept on the periphery of the villages. But in the 19th century, depots, shops, work areas for cart-stabling for mine ponies, management offices were built separately. It was this tradition of support activity produced the harmonious "Le Grand Hornu."

decayed after the steady flow of mines in the region, a royal ruin. "I used to come here to stand and see Mr. Guchet, who was born in the village of near the mines, said. "All in the outside. Only connected with the mines pass through the gates and a concierge made sure out-stayed out."

outsiders can come in to visit the spacious stable full of ponies, now gallery and to take a tour in the buildings. One wing aimed for concerts, theater, dances and discussions. "It's not become an architect, I have liked a career as a te," Mr. Guchet said.

instincts are theatrical, why Le Grand Hornu is a special obsession. It's dramatic. A triple-arched gateway triangular roof set like a wide entrance into a wide wing curve of an outer wall



The entry to the 19th-century factory complex of the Napoleonic era.

leads into the main court; graceful colonnades complete the elegant interior ellipse. "When I heard all this was to be used to the ground, I couldn't believe it. So I bought it, just as it was, roofless, rooms full of fallen masonry, wrecked staircases, rotting beams. My friend Jacques Brel says a man's life is a child's dream realized. Well, Le Grand Hornu is my life."

To bring the dead factory to life, Mr. Guchet moved his offices in and has 40 people working there, surrounded by white-painted brick walls and the tracery of old beams laid bare. The tall tower built to receive the first steam-driven machines imported into Belgium is in the restored area; steep, winding steps up to the roof and narrow wooden bridges for servicing the machines are intact.

From the roof are visible the abbey ruins and neat rows of workers' houses, all still occupied, much larger and more attractive than the rudimentary hovels usually offered by employers in the early 19th century.

In an era of harsh repression, unjust dismissal, ruthless suppression of any incipient trade

unionism, the owner of Le Grand Hornu was bent on providing material amenities for his workers. It was designed as a complete community, with families close by the breadwinners, recreation centers, a library, even a school. Water pumped from the bottom of the mine shafts and piped off circulated into each home, providing a choice of hot, tepid or cold.

"It was a good formula for living. Since then, planners have taken a wrong turning somewhere and we have dreadful dreary towns, ugly factories that can only depress the spirit."

The man responsible for all this was a Frenchman from Lille, De

George-Legend, who had a humble job and a rich wife. De George bought the mine in 1810 when it was going through a bad time, discovered new coal seams and prospered mightily. He could afford the best architects and the extravagance of proper housing.

In the center of the ellipse stands his statue, still dominating the scene. Along the path around the outer walls, overgrown and unmarked, is his family tomb, once grandiose. At the back, out of sight in the trees, he built a

chateau, where he died of cholera in 1832, still full of plans.

Henri Guchet, too, plans to live at Le Grand Hornu, converting the old administration building. From here, he will preside over the cultural center he hopes it will become. The architect does not agree with an idea put forward for making part of Le Grand Hornu an industrial revolution museum, installing some of the old machinery, workbenches, mine trucks, with life-sized manikins posed as 19th-century workers at their tasks. "A museum is a dead place. I prefer to bring life here."

two weeks' vacation in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Next they are setting off for the Massif Central in Southern France for 10 days. This winter they will go to France again for a skiing vacation in the Val-d'Aoste and they have gone skiing somewhere every previous winter.

"We're not tied down by children or anything else," said Mr. Rohls, a handsome dark-blond man who was born in Bonn.

"You get used to the idea of being able to get up when you want and going out to concerts as often as you want, and we like that," his wife said. "We need to say we'd have children—not so much anymore." They were married 12 years ago.

Fundamental Change in West German's Life

By Craig R. Whitney

BOHN (NYT).—Theo and Agnes Rohls, both 35 years old and in perfect health, are childless. They work, take frequent vacations and are used to living well. Now, Mrs. Rohls says, "We don't think we'll have children anymore; we're used to our life-style the way it is, and we like being independent."

The Rohls and millions like them, in deciding not to have any children or having only one or two, are part of a fundamental change in the way West Germans view life and the family in the mid-1970s.

Since 1972, for the first time since World War II, the country has been registering fewer births than deaths. The population is expected to decline from 57 million to fewer than 55 million in the next decade, largely because the birth rate has been falling since the birth-control pill came into general use a decade ago. According to a recent study, most German couples want no more than two children, and 10 per cent will not have any.

May Change Minds

The Rohls, both Roman Catholics, say that they may change their minds about not having children. Agnes Rohls, who works as a secretary in the Bonn office of a machinery manufacturer,

Not Wealthy
Well off but not wealthy by West German standards, the Rohls make \$24,000 a year.

Mrs. Rohls commutes to work half a mile across the railroad tracks on a motorcycle, though the couple owns a Volkswagen "rabbit," which cost \$4,400 to purchase new two years ago. They use it for vacation trips. Both of them get five weeks' vacation a year as most West German workers do. Earlier this year they flew to California for

6. Somebody's birthday.

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Lead 7 Games to 2

Triumphant Phils
Value Reds' Series

NATI, Aug. 27 (UPI). — Joe Morgan is the most of the Cincinnati Reds, as Morgan says, "the games with the Phils are just as important as the games with the Yankees." Morgan is an attitude which is opposite of that expressed by Maddox, whose doubt after a two-out walk in the eighth, gave the Phils a 13-inning victory over the Reds in a battle of National League leaders last night. "It's not just a typical win we meet the Reds," Joe said. "I get up more for the Reds than I do for the Yankees. I am the best and I am an honor when we win."

Phil's victory in the four-game series was enough to bring meetings with the Reds aren't too far off. Schmidt, Philadelphia's third baseman, says he is not sure if the Reds are better than the Yankees. "I keep saying that in the Reds there is an altogether different atmosphere," said Schmidt. "Maybe they would be a good team if they better hear away, what we're doing and humble them a little."

Phil's victory, their 11th in the last 10 games, re-opens the lead over the Yankees to eight games in the division.

a homer by Johnny Bench. Bench's homer was one of two yielded by reliever Ron Reed. Danny Driessen had the other in the ninth to tie the score at 4-4.

There were two out in the top of the 13th when Steve Eastwick walked to set the stage for Maddox's game-winning hit. The walk to Johnston was the only one issued by Eastwick during his four innings. And the run scored by Johnston was only the second earned run yielded by Eastwick in his last 28 innings.

Maddox doubled in the second inning, stole third and came home with the Phils' first run when Bench's attempted pickoff throw bounced off the Phils center fielder's shoulder for an error.

The Phils added three runs off starter Gary Nolan in the sixth on a single by Dave Cash, a double by Schmidt and Greg Luzinski's 20th homer.

Astros 5, Cubs 3

At Chicago, Cesar Cedeno's two-run triple and bases-empty homers by Jose Cruz and pitcher J.R. Richard led Houston past the Cubs, 5-3.

Royals 7, Red Sox 6

At Boston, Jim Wohlford's one-out single in the 15th inning scored Bob Skonin from second base to lift Kansas City over the Red Sox, 7-6, and give rookie relief pitcher Tom Bruno his first major league victory.

Skonin led off the 15th with a single and took second on a sacrifice bunt by Dave Nelson. Wohlford, who entered the game in the 10th inning, faced a 2-2 in front of right-fielder Rick Miller, easily scoring Skonin, to hand Jim Willoughby his 11th loss in 13 decisions. Bruno, the fifth Kansas City pitcher, hurled the final two innings without giving up a hit.

The Royals tied the score 6-6 with two out in the ninth when Hal McRae hit his eighth homer, after singles by Cookie Rojas and Amos Otis. McRae also doubled home the Royals' second run, in the sixth.

Boston took a 1-0 lead in the first on a leadoff homer by Rick Burleson and added four more in the second. Carlton Fisk reached when third-baseman George Brett committed the first of his two errors. Cecil Cooper singled and Jim Rice doubled home Fisk. Miller doubled home two more runs and scored on a single by Rico Petrocelli. Miller also doubled and scored Boston's sixth run, in the sixth.



Gary Maddox
important hit

Transsexual 'More Relaxed'
Dr. Richards in Women's Semifinal

By Neil Amdur

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 27 (UPI). — Dr. Renee Richards walked in, smiled and greeted the crowd with "Well, class, today we shall discuss..."

It was after another victorious performance for the 42-year-old ophthalmologist in the \$60,000 Tennis Week Open. This time, Dr. Richards outlasted Kathy Harter, a former top 10 American, 6-4, 7-6, before a crowd of 3,300 at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

The triumph moved Dr. Richards into tomorrow's semifinal round of the women's singles against American Les Antonoplis, who defeated Susan Mahomedbech, 6-4, 7-5, in another quarter-final match.

In the men's singles, the Nastase of Romania and Onny Parun of New Zealand advanced to the semifinals.

Nastase, the defending champion, scored a 7-6, 6-3, victory over Vijay Amritraj of India. Parun, who faces Nastase in the first round of the U.S. Open in New York next week, beat Bernie Mitton of South Africa, 7-6, 6-4.

Dr. Richards needed 1 hour 27 minutes to defeat the 29-year-old Harter, who was ranked fifth in the United States in 1968 before being sidelined for several years by persistent wrist problems.

Harter was the first woman pro to protest the policies of the Women's Tennis Association that led to the withdrawal of 25 players from tournament because of Dr. Richards' transsexual status.

"It was more relaxed today because it was my third match and I've gotten used to the crowd," Dr. Richards said. "But I couldn't get it out of my mind that I was playing a mature woman, somebody who's been nationally ranked, who was going to match with me."

Kathy did, but her tournament rustiness, particularly on slower claylike courts, showed at crucial stages. She opened the match with a service break and again had a break for 4-3 in the first set, but could not hold serve each time.

She changed her strategies, rallying with Dr. Richards successfully as the receiver and then trying to attack on serve only to be passed or forced into errors.

Harter broke Dr. Richards for 6-5 in the second set when a backhand return off the wood cleared the net at 30-40. But she quickly fell behind, 0-40, on service, lost her serve and then committed five unforced errors in the tiebreaker.

In assessing her opponent, Harter said Dr. Richards "has surprised me in every match I've seen her play. Today she surprised me with her shots. I put pressure on her, and she still passed me."

Asked how Dr. Richards would fare against the top women players, Harter said, "She probably

doesn't know herself. You bring more and more out of yourself as you go."

Connors Gains

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 27 (UPI). — Top-seed Jimmy Connors and No. 2 Bjorn Borg moved into the quarterfinals of the \$125,000 U.S. professional tennis championships with hard-fought victories Thursday.

Connors outlasted Czechoslovak Jiri Hrebec, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, in a 2-hour struggle, and Borg, winner here the past two years, needed more than two hours to beat Australian Ross Case, 6-0, 5-7, 6-3.

Third-seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, also forced to play for more than two hours, rallied in the final set to down Jaime Velasco, 7-5, 3-4, 7-6.

Other seeded players moving into the round of 16 were Americans Harold Solomon, Eddie Dibbs and Brian Gottfried, Raul Ramirez of Mexico, Wojtek Fibak of Poland and Adriano Panatta and Paolo Bertolucci of Italy.

Bertolucci whipped Richardo Cano of Argentina, 7-6, 6-3, to follow his stunning upset of second-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain Wednesday.

Connors, who didn't get to sleep until 3 a.m. after beating Victor Pecci of Paraguay, 6-3, 6-4, Wednesday, trailed 3-1 in the final set but Connors broke back service on the next game which included four deuce points and broke the Czechoslovak's serve again in the seventh by putting a short volley away.

Connors broke Hrebec the third straight time in the deciding ninth game with a backhand cross volley for the match.

U.S. Advances

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (UPI). — The United States, reduced to two women because of a hand injury to Chris Evert, yesterday got maximum points from Billie Jean King and Rosie Casals in defeating Yugoslavia, 3-0, to advance into the quarterfinals of the Federation Cup tennis competition.

Sikes' 66 Leads
Golf First Round

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP). — Dan Sikes, a graying, 45-year-old veteran, missed the rain through the luck of the draw, carefully avoided the lurking danger of 88 acres of water and composed a 6-under-par 66 to grab the first-round lead yesterday in the \$200,000 American Golf Classic.

"It was a real pleasure to play," said Sikes, who birdied all of the par 5s, and didn't make a bogey. "It was a nice, comfortable round. Just the kind of round of golf you dream about playing."

Sikes, a non-practicing attorney who has missed most of the season with a variety of ailments, chipped to three feet for a birdie four on the final hole to break out of a tie with Don Iverson, Mike McCullough, Rudy Seidler, Bobby Watkins and Bud Seel.

Peter Bavasi, operating head of the Toronto club, has a fine baseball background but probably thinks John James Audubon was a left-handed pitcher with the Browns of 1890. Somebody should have told him that the Blue Jay is a ravenous, obnoxious, thieving cannibal who robs the nests of smaller birds, eats the eggs, devours the young and then comes around bragging about it. You could call him the Leo Durocher of the bird world. Is that the image Bavasi wants for his team? Maybe so. As James Whitcomb Riley put it:

Mr. Blue Jay, full o' sass,
In them baseball clothes of his,
Sportin' round the orchard yes,
Like he owned the premises.

Hunt Opens Dutch Prix Trial
In Pursuit of Driving Crown

ZANDVOORT, the Netherlands, Aug. 27 (UPI). — Britain's James Hunt, in a McLaren, today posted the fastest lap in the opening practice session for Sunday's Dutch Formula One Grand Prix. Hunt, trailing by 11 points in the world championship standings to Austria's Niki Lauda, who is still recovering from burns suffered in his crash at the German Grand Prix, chose to drive the old McLaren M23 even though the new model is ready.

Hunt lapped the 2.5-mile circuit by the sand dunes of the Dutch coast in 1 minute 21.57 seconds to average 115.5 miles an hour.

John Watson of Northern Ireland, who won the most recent world championship race, two weeks ago at Zeltweg in Austria, was second fastest in the American Formula 1 in 1:21.75, followed by Italy's Vittorio Brambilla, who clocked 1:21.89 in a March.

Hunt has 47 points in the world championship standings to 36 for Lauda, who will miss both the Dutch and Italian races before returning to the wheel for the Canadian Grand Prix.

Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, driving the only Ferrari in the Dutch race, finished 15th with 1:23.59. Regazzoni said his car was working badly, probably because of the trouble. "We will see if a complete change of tires tomorrow improves our chances of a better time," he said.

Finland Tops Sweden

GAVLE, Sweden, Aug. 27 (AP). — Fast-skating forward Jorma Vehtonen scored with 8:22 remaining to lift Finland to a 3-2 upset victory over Sweden yesterday in an exhibition game for the Canada cup international hockey tournament. Vehtonen's tally, giving Finland its first triumph in three warm-up games, came after a rare mistake by star defenseman Boje Salming of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Assistant Coach Gets Promotion From Bulls

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (UPI). — The Chicago Bulls have named Ed Badger head coach of their National Basketball Association team. He replaces Dick Motta, who quit at the end of last season to coach the Washington Bullets.

An announcement yesterday from Arthur Wirtz, chairman of the Bulls' executive committee, said Badger, 43, who had been Motta's assistant, was signed to a multiyear contract. Badger has been a member of the U.S. Olympic Basketball Committee and was one of the coaches who selected this year's gold medal team for the Olympics.

Gussie looked blank. To get back to Toronto, the winning name selected out of 30,000 suggestions was Blue Jays. It is a lamentable choice, and it isn't even original. Along about the time we got into World War



BY A HEAD—Standardbred Ruby's Mission Time is given training session in 10-foot-deep circular pool in Inglewood, Calif., in preparation for Hollywood Park harness racing season which starts next week.

NFL Steeler Finds Himself
Playing Out of His League

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI). — Tommy Reamon may have been the best running back in the World Football League two years ago but he couldn't dislodge six other runners with the world champion Pittsburgh Steelers.

Reamon, the rookie of the year and one of the three most valuable players award winners when he led the WFL in rushing during its first season two years ago, failed to make the grade with the Steelers and yesterday was traded to the Kansas City Chiefs for a draft choice.

Reamon, a 5-foot-10, 193-pounder, arrived in Pittsburgh with spectacular credentials — 1,576 yards and 101 points in the WFL in 1974. But he was outplayed by Jack Delaplane, a rookie from Little Rock College in West Virginia, and could not out any of the veterans — Franco Harris, Rocky Bleier, Frenchy Fuqua, Reggie Harrison or Mike Collier.

Reamon is coming home in a sense with the trade to Kansas City. He played junior college ball at Fort Scott, Kan., and later starred at the University of Missouri.

The Washington Redskins continued to juggle high-priced veterans, yesterday waiving defensive end Vernon Riffe and tight end Alvin Reed. Riffe, 38, sat out all of last year with a knee injury and became expendable when the Redskins acquired 6-6, 275-pound John Mahanak Tuesday from Kansas City. Riffe, who started for the New York Jets in the 1969 Super Bowl, was in his 12th pro season.

Reed, 32, became expendable when Washington signed former Dallas starter Jean Fugitt as a free agent. Reed is a former all-pro, having played six years with Houston before being traded to Washington.

Also in Washington, club president Edward Bennett Williams was accused of "unconscionable conduct" by player agent Guy Draper for vetoing a tentative

contract agreement with wide receiver Frank Grant.

Draper said he had reached a one-year agreement with coach George Allen for Grant Wednesday but three hours later Williams nullified the deal.

He said on behalf of Grant: "In my view, the (Williams') actions were shocking and deplorable. It was an unconscionable conduct on the part of an owner. Not only did he pull the rug from under my client, he pulled it from under his personnel director and general manager."

In other player moves, Chicago acquired cornerback Henry Lewis from Dallas and waived veteran linebacker Carl Gersbach, and Cleveland dropped running back Bill Pritchett and tackle Billy Corbett and deactivated fullback Hugh McKinnis. Pritchett was claimed by Tampa Bay.

Philadelphia dropped two veterans, cornerback Bill Drake and center Ron Lou, and put tight end Keith Ryeple on the inactive list. Seattle acquired wide receiver Steve Largent from Houston for a draft choice.

O'Hara announced cancellation of the last three ITA events after a meeting at Mt. Hood Community College here. Nearly 2,000 spectators came out for the meet despite rain and the small field of athletes.

He said, "I still believe the concept (of professional track) is good. The key to next season is getting new capital and new athletes. The Olympics normally create new heroes but they hurt us this time. Our concept is healthy, better than the under-the-table approach. The price of playing the game has gone up."

"We did not anticipate the amateur athletes making the dollar he now is making and we predicted a lot more athletes coming to us."

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AL Trail Leads to the Discovery of Toronto Blue Jays

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI). — A group of owners of baseball in the major leagues, some referred to as pillars of the sport, distinguished for their wealth, cleanliness and lethargy, are entertaining, too, like zealous members of the League who struck out in the trackless wilds of last winter and discovery of Seneca Indians Toronto on a sandy peninsula 40 miles from the end of Lake Ontario.

Set up a trading post and, after for colored heads and a worth \$7 million, sold them a baseball franchise.

Then, the unborn club has 1 more than 6,000 applications or season tickets and in about prices, although has not been time to determine the exact capacity of the stadium, establish a price scale and a box office. When the season tickets are sold, more than 30,000 seats were received, proposals more than 4,000 different.

suggests that big league will get a warm welcome in even though some of the city would have preferred neoman game that is play the National League to the "mums" corrupted version. In the Nationals blew a of opportunities to grab market. First, a group head the Labatt brewing in-

terests bought the San Francisco Giants for Toronto, but San Francisco's mayor ran screaming into court and that deal fell through. Then the Nationals considered placing an expansion franchise in the town but while they temporized, mulling about an asking price of \$10 million, the Americans moved in.

Now, it seems, there is talk about the Nationals swapping their Houston club to the American League for Toronto. The argument is that this would enable both leagues to capitalize on sectional rivalries—between Toronto and Montreal in the National and the Astros and Texas Rangers in the American.

There are several reasons why this is unlikely to come off. For one, the Houston franchise has been a turkey ever since the novelty wore off the Astros, whereas Toronto looks like a winner at the box office. For another, Montreal and Toronto are "natural" rivals only because both are Canadian; as far as proximity is concerned, both Detroit and Cleveland are closer to Toronto. For still another, National Leaguers think they would contract a loathsome disease from close contact with American Leaguers, and vice versa.

Some years ago there was agitation for realigning the leagues on sectional lines. Important advantages could be gained by splitting into three major leagues located in the East, Midwest and Far West. Adding Washington and New Orleans to membership, the leagues would shape up thus:

EAST—Red Sox, Mets, Yankees, Phils, Orioles, Senators, Expos, Pirates, Braves. MIDWEST—Cubs, White Sox, Cardinals, Royals, Reds, Indians, Tigers, Brewers, Twins. WEST—Seattle, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Anaheim, San Diego, Houston, Texas, New Orleans.

The New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers proved long ago that neighborhood rivalries are a priceless business stimulant. Even in a bad year, the Mets and Yankees would profit enormously by playing each other in the same league. So would the Cubs and White Sox, San Francisco and Oakland, Los Angeles-Anaheim-San Diego, Houston-Dallas, St. Louis-Kansas City. Even with some interstate play, travel expenses and television line costs would be sharply reduced.

"That's an interesting idea," said the Cardinals' Gussie Busch when he heard this plan, "but it will be a long time before it happens."

"It will be a long time," he was told, "because you guys think it would be obscene to play in the American League. All right, call them the Universal League, the World League and the Global League."

Gussie looked blank. To get back to Toronto, the winning name selected out of 30,000 suggestions was Blue Jays. It is a lamentable choice, and it isn't even original. Along about the time we got into World War

II, Gerry Nugent, owner of the Phils, got into a pet because a tobacco company had a cheap call called Phils and an advertising slogan that went: "Spit is a horrid word, but it's worse on your cigar." (The ad explained that some cigar wrappers were stuck shut with spit, but not Phils.)

Nugent, whose pitchers didn't even know how to spit on a baseball, ran a campaign to rename his team and came up with—guess what—Blue Jays. "All that trouble," somebody wrote, "to name his team for a corn plaster." Like baseball owners, baseball fans accept change reluctantly. They never did stop calling the team the Phils, a term of endearment that meant "last place."

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
W	L	Pct	GB	
NY	75	49	.610	
SEA	64	60	.518	1 1/2
DET	62	62	.500	2 1/2
MIN	59	65	.478	3 1/2
CHW	58	66	.466	4 1/2

Western Division				
W	L	Pct	GB	
CAL	71	49	.591	
OAK	62	58	.518	1 1/2
SEA	59	65	.478	3 1/2
SD	55	72	.433	7 1/2

Thursday's Result
at City 7, Boston 6
Friday's Games
at Baltimore, n.
at City at Boston, n.
at Milwaukee, n.
at Cleveland, n.
at Chicago, n.
at Oakland, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
W	L	Pct	GB	
PHI	83	42	.664	
PIT	82	43	.654	
NY	64	60	.518	1 1/2
STL	62	62	.500	2 1/2
CHC	59	65	.478	3 1/2
MON	58	66	.466	4 1/2

Western Division				
W	L	Pct	GB	
CIN	71	49	.591	
LA	62	58	.518	1 1/2
SD	59	65	.478	3 1/2
ATL	55	72	.433	7 1/2

Thursday's Results
Houston 5, Chicago 2
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4
Friday's Games
at Chicago, n.
at Milwaukee, n.
at Philadelphia, n.
at St. Louis, n.
at San Francisco, n.
at Seattle, n.
at Toronto, n.
at Washington, n.

